THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

THE DAILY JOURNAL is published to subscribers at EIGHT DOLLARS per annum; FOUR DOLLARS for six months; SEVENTY CENTS per month for a shorter period.

The Weekly Journal at two dollars per annum, one dollar for six months. No subscription received to the Weekly for less than six months.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 32. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1876. NO. 20

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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The Episcopal Convention meets at Tarboro on the 17th inst.

Rev. James B. Taylor, pastor of the First Baptist church of this city, will deliver the literary address before the young ladies of the Baptist College of Raleigh on the 15th of June.

Suicide.

The Roanoke News learns that a Mr. Smith, an old man near seventy years of age, committed suicide near Margarettsville, in Northampton county, on Thursday last. He tied a rope around his neck, mounted a flour barrel, attached the rope to the limb of an apple tree and jumped off, death resulting in a short time.

Davidson College

The Annual Commencement of Davidson College takes place on the 28th of June. We acknowledge an invitation to be present at the exercises of the Enemenean and Philanthropic Literary Societies. We notice the name of H. W. Malloy among the Marshals. We learn that these Societies are in a very flourishing condition, which speaks well for the high tone of morality maintained at Davidson College.

Another Arrest.

Daniel Foy has been arrested for being implicated in shooting Mr. John Zimmerman of Pender county, and was yesterday lodged in the jail of New Hanover county. James Donaldson had previously been arrested for being likewise implicated. Each accuses the other as the criminal. It will be remembered that some one discharged the contents of a gun at Mr. Zimmerman while he was sitting in his house, some of the buck shot striking him about the head, a full account of which appeared in the JOURNAL at the time.

Bethel Academy

We acknowledge with pleasure an invitation to be present at the exercises of the Washington and Robert E. Lee Literary Societies, at the Annual Commencement of Bethel Academy, Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 14th of June. Among the orators we notice the names of S. M. Empie, DeLancy Evans and Brooke G. Empie of this city, the latter gentleman being one of the valedictorians. The high and honorable positions maintained by these young gentlemen is a source of congratulation to their many friends here, and we chronicle their success with much pleasure.

The Old Third Regiment.

The association of officers of the Third Regiment, North Carolina Infantry, will celebrate their tenth anniversary to-day. They will visit the Sound and while sitting around the festive board, strolling along the sands of the beach, or reclining on the grassy plats under the shades of the everlasting live oaks, they will doubtless "fight their battles o'er again" and at the same time call up many of the pleasant reminiscences of the t ying period when they were knitted together in bonds stronger than steel. We noticed on the streets yesterday Mr. Butler of Fayetteville, who was the gallant ensign of that renowned regiment.

Astronical.

In view of the great excitement created among the natives of Europe, growing out of the assassination of the German and French Consuls in the above named city, our readers may be interested in knowing that this is the ancient Thessalonica spoken of in the Bible. It is one of the principal cities in European Turkey and has a population of about 75,000 inhabitants. The trade in British produce is extensive. The principal exports consist of wheat, barley, wool, wines, tobacco, stones and raw silks. One of the interesting events in the history of the city is that Cicero made it his residence during his exile. The city is situated about 50 miles northwest of Athens. The population is composed of Jews, Turks and Greeks.

Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

This body which has been in session in Raleigh for some days past, adjourned on Thursday. From the short account of the proceedings which we find in the *News* we see that our fellow citizen, Mr. R. R. Jones, has been elected M. W. Grand Master. In connection with the officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year the *News* says:

This body adjourned to-day at so late an hour we have not time in this issue to give more than the election of grand officers. They are as follows: M. W. Grand Master R. R. Jones, of Wilmington; Deputy Grand Master A. J. Jackson, of Weldon; Grand Warden H. A. Carton, of Statesville; Grand Secretary A. J. Lefthford, of Raleigh; Grand Treasurer Theo. F. Klutz, of Salisbury; Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States Seaton Gales, of Raleigh. The list of appointed officers will be announced to-morrow. The Grand Lodge accepted an invitation to visit, in a body, the Institution of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind this afternoon. At 1 o'clock an adjournment took place until 8 P. M.

County Commissioners.

The board met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning present, J. G. Wagner, chairman, D. C. Davis and S. Van Amringe. The following resolution was passed:

Whereas, It will be to the interest of all tax payers that county claims should be received in payment for county taxes, be it

Ordered, That the Sheriff be notified to receive all county claims approved by the board in payment for county taxes on real and personal property for the year 1876.

The following parties were granted retail liquor license: H. Marcus, Aug. Denmeadt, H. G. Hashagen and John F. Heins.

Appliction of Sheriff S. H. Manning for a night watchman for the jail was left to the Chairman, with power to act.

On motion, the tax lists of the different townships were received.

The remainder of the session was consumed in hearing complaints on the tax lists.

The Board then adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

The Wilmington Marine School-Ship.

We published an item some days ago calling attention to the fact which is announced through our telegraph-dispatches, that a bill had been offered in Congress, which, when it becomes a law, will empower the United States Government to establish a school-ship in this port. The bill, it is more than probable, will pass both house Congress. It includes in its provisions Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, New Orleans and Galveston and the pressure which the Members of Senators from all the States in which these cities are situated will be brought to bear on its passage—such, at no doubt to accomplish the desired result. There is an act of Congress now existing, which was ratified June 20th, 1874, providing for the establishment of these school-ships in the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and San Francisco, and the bill recently introduced is mendatory of this act, so as to include the ports first above mentioned.

The object of the law is to provide a school in which any young man of sufficient intelligence can find a reduction, free of cost, so far as the government is concerned, which will fit him to enter our merchant marine service in any capacity that is required on board ship—as captain, sailing master, &c. The provision of the act commends itself to the hearty approval and warm reception of all classes of our citizens, and when the bill shall become a law, the Chamber of Commerce, the Produce Exchange and our leading commercial men generally should at once take hold of the matter and put the provisions of the law into active operation. The full purposes of the law and the means by which our citizens can avail themselves of its provisions are fully set forth in the law itself. The law as passed in 1874 will be seen below. The amendment now before Congress adds Wilmington and the other cities first mentioned to the list of ports that are now entitled to its provisions.

ACT OF 20th JUNE, 1874.

That the Secretary of the Navy, to promote nautical education, is hereby authorized and empowered to furnish, upon the application in writing of the Governor of the State, a suitable vessel of the navy, with all her apparel, charts, books and instruments of navigation, provided the same can be spared without detriment to the naval service, to be used for the benefit of any nautical school, or school or college having a nautical branch, established at each or any of the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk and San Francisco, upon the condition that there shall be maintained, at such port, a school or branch of a school for the instruction of youths in navigation, seamanship, marine engineering, all matters pertaining to the proper construction, equipment and sailing of vessels or any particular branch thereof: And the President of the United States is hereby authorized, when in his opinion the same can be done without detriment to the public service, to detail proper officers of the Navy as superintendants of, or instructors in such schools: *provided*, that if any such school shall be discontinued, or the good of the naval service shall require, such vessel shall be immediately restored to the Secretary of the Navy and the officers so detailed recalled: *and provided further*, that no person shall be sentenced to, or received at such schools as a punishment or commutation of punishment for crime.

Approved June 20th, 1874.

A Chase for a Purpose.

Yesterday evening, about dusk, an exciting chase after a shop-lifter created a momentary stir with the crowd that usually gathers on lower Market street about that hour. Two negro boys entered the clothing store of Mr. A. David, on Market, near Front street, and one of them pretended to be desirous of purchasing some clothing, and while Mr. David was engaged in waiting on some customers the smaller of the two commenced to inspect a lot of pants that were lying in an open drawer. Mr. Wentzel, the cutter of the establishment, observing the conduct of the boy approached and took him to the rear of the store, saying that he would sell him anything he desired. After looking at some pants, he declined to buy them, and the two boys went out of the store, but soon returned, when Mr. Wentzel noticed one of them stuff a lot of clothing under his coat and start for the door. Mr. Wentzel then made after him and the race commenced. The thief had the length of the store the start. Up Market to Front, up Front to the Purcell House, then through the Purcell House alley to Second, up Second to Princess, and here the thief managed to create a diversion. The thief had managed to make good his escape with his plunder safe in his hand up to this point, running through crowds who made no effort to stop him, although they saw that he was pursued and heard the cry of "stop thief." The distance for a time was gradually diminishing between the pursuer and the pursued, and the thief thought he must be caught in spite of the fair chance which the spectators gave him to escape. He therefore resorted to a ruse. He had evidently been well posted in "Livingstone's Explorations in Africa," and knew how the natives manage to steal the young lions from the den of the lioness. Livingstone says that when the lioness finds that her young have been stolen, she will take the track of the thief as the hound follows his game by the "nose." When she comes near overtaking the thief, he drops one of the young, the affection for which is stronger in the breast of the lioness than is the feeling of resentment. She therefore takes her recovered treasure back to its home, and starts out again in search of the other. Meantime, the wily thief has made good his escape. The thief of the clothing yesterday pursued the same wily scheme. When he reached Princess street he dropped two pairs of pants, which Mr. Wentzel secured, and turned the chase over to the police

The Duplin Tragedy.

We learn by a passenger on last evening's train from Weldon that two sons of R. B. Hatch, who was mysteriously murdered in January last whilst sitting in his house at night, were together with a negro, undergoing a preliminary examination before a magistrate at Faison's, in Duplin county, upon a charge of being implicated in the homicide. It appears that Hatch was exceedingly harsh to his family, frequently beating them severely. On the day of the murder he had administered a terriole flogging to his wife, and had shut her up in a room declaring that he would flog her again next day. That night three guns were almost simultaneously discharged at him, wounding him so that he died in a few days. His life had been insured in the North Carolina Home Company for $1,500. The Company refused to pay the amount of the policy on the ground that Hatch's death was brought about by the children who were its beneficiaries. Two detectives, Cameron and Martin, were set to work to ferret out the matter. They shaddowed a son-in-law of Hatch named Weeks, who to clear himself assisted in detecting the real perpetrators of the crime. Suspicion fell on two of Hatch's own sons, one about 17 and the other 10 or 12 years old, a young daughter, and the negro above alluded to. They were arrested and taken before a justice of the peace last Saturday. The examination was adjourned to yesterday to allow Mr. Granger, of Goldsboro, to appear for the prisoners. We will give further developments as they transpire.

Hon Jesse J. Yeates.

We learn through a gentleman direct from Maj. Yeates' home, who is well acquainted with the political feeling of the party in his district, that Major Yeates will undoubtedly receive the renomination for Congress. He has won for himself a high position in the North Carolina delegation in Congress, and has added materially to its reputation throughout the country. He deserves the confidence that his constituents bestow on him.

Great Fire in Darlington, S. C.

A destructive fire took place in Darlington, South Carolina, on last Saturday night. A correspondent telegraphs to the *News* and *Courier* the following particulars:

The town was aroused from its slumbers by the alarm of fire about 1 o'clock this morning. The flames broke out in Mr. Manne's kitchen, and spread rapidly to the adjacent buildings. Nearly an entire block has been laid in ashes, embracing the following places of business: Nettles's law office, no insurance; Hutchinson's shoe shop; two or three tenement houses adjacent; Henry Hyams's store, insured in the Seaboard Insurance Company for $2,500; Higgins' store, insured for $1,500; Watson's barber shop; Hyman Hyman's barber shop, insured in Faneuil Hall Insurance Company for $2,000; Mrs. Hyman's millinery store, insured in the Southern Mutual Insurance Company for $500; Manues' store; Sternberger's store, insured in the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company for $1,500; Williamson's two stores, Welsh's store, insured in the Faneuil Hall Ins. Co., for $1,500; Weinberger's store, insured for $500; Philip Calmus' store; Philip Lewenthal's store, insured in the Southern Insurance Company for $1,250, and in the Seaboard Insurance Company for $1,250; and Mrs. Gibson's magnificent residence, valued at from $6,000 to $10,000, insured for $4,000. I have not reported all the policies held, as I was unable, amid the distress and confusion, to obtain the full list. The fire is the largest and most destructive that has ever visited the town. The entire loss is variously estimated at from $100,000 to $150,000. In a majority of instances the stores were used as places of residence as well as business. Mr. Wood's store was saved as if by a miracle, the fire leaping over it, as it were, and destroying Mrs. Gibson's residence. JUVENIS.

A Lock of G. W.'s Hair for the Centennial.

From the Philadelphia Times.

A bright and priceless gem was yesterday added to the collection of revolutionary relics, the actual miniature portrait of Washington, worn by his lady up to the time of her death. The medallion is an oval, about eight inches in circumference, faithfully painted and plainly mounted in heavy gold. The face bears a striking resemblance to Stewart's portraits of Washington. The reverse of the miniature contains a liberal lock of hair, light brown, freely sprinkled with grey, taken from the head of the "Father of His Country." The portrait was evidently taken while Washington was in the Presidential chair. On the death of Lady Washington this medallion, by request, went to Mrs. Tobias Lear, his neice, whose husband was Washington's favorite private secretary.

It is now owned by Mrs. Wilson Eyre, of Newport, Rhode Island, formerly of Philadelphia, who is a granddaughter of Mrs. Lear. Col. Frank M. Etting has also secured the companion piece to this relic, the miniature of Martha Washington, worn by her husband up to his death. It is in the possession of Mrs. Bryard Smith, of Baltimore.

A Part of Our City Government in Jail.

The board of aldermen of this city, claiming that the election held on Monday, May 1st, was illegal, refused to turn over the offices, books, papers, etc., to those claiming to have been elected as aldermen at said election. Therefore Messrs. J. J. Wolfenden, L. H. Cutler, E. H. Meadows, Thos. A. Green, Benj. L. Churchill, Wm. Whitford and Geo. E. Pittman, members of the board, and Geo. A. Latham, tax collector, were arraigned before E. G. Hill, J. P., yesterday on the charge of misdemeanor, and waived an examination, whereupon the magistrate required a bond of $500 each for appearance at the next term of Superior Court. Six of the aldermen gave bond. Messrs. Meadow and Latham refusing to do so, were incarcerated in Craven street jail, where they remained for several hours, and deciding to give bail, did so and were released.—*Newbern Nut Shell.*

Mr. E. G. Booth, a native of Virginia, but now a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, has erected at his own expense a neat little cottage on the exposition grounds, where citizens of the Old Dominion will be welcomed, and which will be used as their headquarters.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Opening Ceremonies of the Grand Exposition.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 10th, 1876.

The weather during the two or three days preceding the opening of the Grand Centennial Exhibition was not such as to encourage visitors from the neighboring cities and States to come on for the occasion. The hot and sultry weather of last week was followed by a cold disagreeable rain, which was, perhaps, appropriate to the occasion, inasmuch as it put the principal thoroughfares as well as the byways of the city in a state which, so far as slush is concerned, served to remind of the mud-pikes of "the early days of the republic," but which was nevertheless not duly appreciated by the numerous visitors who had already arrived, nor by those who were en route from more distant places. And if the streets of the city were in such a condition as to be almost impassable, how, then, could the newly laid out and poorly and but half paved walks in the Centennial grounds be expected to sustain the pressure of such a throng of visitors as was already in attendance in spite of all obstacles?

Yesterday the rain was almost incessant, yet every train that arrived in the city brought hundreds of officials and others to whom the invitation of the Centennial Commission had been extended, to be present at the opening ceremonies. The President with family and the cabinet arrived in a special train at noon, and the same train brought the Emperor of Brazil and suite, who occupied a special car. During the day the various military organizations of the country continued to arrive—most of them presenting a bedraggled appearance in spite of brass bands and new uniforms. The large up-town hotels having been already for several days taxed to their utmost capacity, it was, during the day and evening a not unfrequent sight to see new comers—ladies as well as gentlemen—wading through the streets in the drizzling rain, in quest of accommodations. Far above the multitude, from every top-story window, the star spangled banner was making an unsuccessful effort to wave them welcome; but after a while even the flags gave it up as a "bad job," and curled themselves up like other wet linen.

This morning we were awakened by the chime of the old liberty bell, which in accordance with a proclamation issued by the Mayor of the city, was rung for half an hour at sunrise. It was expected that it would be accompanied by all the church bells of the city but it was not, and after it had ceased ringing the city relapsed once more into silence. But this did not last long. Soon the clatter of horses' hoofs was heard upon the principal streets; the cavalry was turning out. Presently the infantry, and various civil organizations were heard parading; brass bands were making the morning air lively with music. The grand celebration had commenced!

A peep out of the window revealed the rather unpleasant fact that the weather was apparently threatening. The sky, however, was not obscured by clouds but was almost totally hidden by the millions of flags, which were floating in all directions. As early in the morning as six o'clock, every conveyance running toward the Centennial was unpleasantly crowded, while those running in other directions were proportionately empty. By seven o'clock the grounds were beginning to fill up; and long before nine the grand stand intended for invited guests was crowded, and the aids upon whom it devolved to keep order could with the utmost difficulty keep the surging crowd within bounds. At forty minute past nine the President with party appeared upon the platform, their coming being signalled by a prolonged cheering. They were received by Gen. Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, who conducted them to the seats set aside for their use. At 10 minutes after 10 o'clock, Gen. Hawley appeared upon the speaker's stand and, by the waving of a white silk handkerchief, announced the opening of the ceremonies. The grand orchestra of 250 performers, under the direction of Theodore Thomas, immediately commenced performing the national airs of all nations, commencing with the Washington March, which formed the first part of the programme. At half past ten his Majesty, the Emperor of Brazil, made his appearance, followed by his staff and various members of foreign legations. Shortly after his arrival the well-known sound of Hail Columbia, the last of the national airs, broke upon the multitude, who answered by three tremendous cheers. By this time it is estimated that between 80,000 and 100,000 people were upon the grounds.

With the last strain of the music, Gen. Hawley reappeared upon the stand, formally introducing the President of the United States. The Grand Inauguration March, composed for the occasion by Richard Wagner, the greatest of living composers (for which he received the sum of $5,000 from the Women's Centennial Committee) then commenced, but unfortunately the rustle and hum of voices was so great that but little of the music could be heard.

Prayer, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Simpson, followed next, it being succeeded by the hymn by John Greenleaf Whittier, sung by a chorus of 900 voices, accompanied by the Grand Orchestra and the organ in the Main Building. The buildings were then formally presented to the Centennial Commission by John Welsh, Chairman of the Centennial Board of Finance, and then followed the grandest and most impressive part of the ceremonies, namely, the Grand Cantata, written by Sidney Lanier of Georgia, to music by Dudley Buck of Connecticut, the basso solo being performed by Myron W. Whitney of Boston. Words cannot describe the effect of this grand masterwork. The multitude which had heretofore been noisy and demonstrative, gradually subsided into a silence which was most impressive and made it possible to hear every note of the magnificent music. When Whitney performed his solo in his clear, deep, powerful voice, one might have heard a pin fall, and the moment the last sound escaped his lips a tremendous applause burst from the audience, never ceasing until he repeated his part.

When the sounds of the cantata had died away President Hawley arose and presented the exhibition to the President of the United States, who made a short address, formally declaring the exhibition to be open to the world. General Hawley then gave the signal for unfurling the flag upon the Main Exhibition Building, which was done amidst the pealing of cannon, chiming of bells, Hallelujah chorus accompanied by music of orchestra and organ, and cheering of over a hundred thousand representatives of all countries of the globe, at exactly 12 o'clock.

An immense procession of all connected with the exhibition, representatives of foreign nations, military and other, was now formed, which, preceded by the President, passed through the Main Building into Machinery Hall where the Corliss Engine was put in motion by President Grant, assisted by Geo. H. Corliss. This being the last part of the programme no further formal order of procession was maintained, and the crowd was soon dispersed all over the buildings and grounds, viewing with evident satisfaction the various exhibits. The President with party adjourned to the Judges' pavillion, in the great hall of which a reception was held, ending the formal festivities of the day.

The Grand Centennial Exposition of the United States being now thus opened, your correspondent will hereafter be enabled to devote himself to describing by degrees the numerous articles of interest now congregated, as if by a touch of the magic wand, in the "City of Brotherly Love."

For the Journal.

Letter from Mr. Nutt—The River and Harbor Improvement—The Necessity for Col. Waddell's Re-nomination.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 9, 1876.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As the time is now near at hand when a selection is to be made by the people of this district of a representative of their interests in the national council, it may be proper, as the representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the matter of the public work, that is now progressing for the improvement of our harbor and river which we expect to result in large benefit to the material interests of our city and district as well as to the State at large, that I should have something to say on the subject. In doing so I disclaim any intention of taking part in general politics. Owing to the position I occupy, I have purposely abstained from active politics for several years past, as is well known, but in the present condition of affairs, and in what I regard the best interest of the people of the district for reasons which I shall presently give, I beg to suggest, respectfully, to the convent on, the propriety of retaining in that position the present incumbent.

What, may I ask, is the object and intention of sending a representative to Congress? Surely it cannot and ought not to be for his own aggrandizement as a special favorite, or from any personal consideration. He is placed rather in the position of a servant or agent to reflect our people and country, our needs and wants, and to perform all such duties as may present themselves for the best interest of the people. The question is then to ascertain whether the present incumbent has performed his duty in these respects, or has in any way, or at any time neglected, or slighted their interests. I am able to answer that it has been my privilege, as it was my duty, to spend several weeks together in Washington at every session of Congress since the present incumbent has been our Representative, and do not hesitate to say from my own knowledge and observation that he has been zealous, active, influential and successful in the interests of his constituents. I believe he has done all that could be done by any one under similar circumstances, and even more than ought reasonably to have been expected.

It will be recollected that a member of Congress must be thoroughly educated and trained in the routine of Congressional business before he is efficient, and the longer he remains the more proficient he becomes. 'Tis as much a science as any of the arts or professions.

We have important public works on hand for improving our harbor, which have been dragging their slow length along for the past six years at a cost of $600,000. The work thus far has been very successful, a great deal has been accomplished and the culmination has been reached for solving the problem. The critical moment is upon us when all the power and influence which can possibly be brought to bear upon the subject, is absolutely necessary at Washington to procure the amount of money required for completing the work. One false step, one year's suspension of the work might endanger the whole scheme and dash it beyond our grasp for the next quarter of a century. The best *new* man that could be selected from the district might prove powerless for good in an emergency and thus endanger it. We cannot afford to take the risk, the stake is too large and the hazard too great.

Under all the circumstances, I beg to submit to the Convention the propriety of considering well these matters before it consents to any change in our Congressional representation.

I have no axe to grind in the matter, and no interest whatever greater than that of other citizens of the district. The subject rises superior to personal considerations of interest or politics, and appeals directly to the common sense and material interest of the district and State at large—not to the incumbent.

Respectfully, &c.,
H. NUTT.

WHO SHALL BE OUR GOVERNOR?

A Voice from Orange.

[From the Durham Tobacco Plant.]

HON. DAVID S. REID.

Among the many names, presented through the press, for gubernatorial honors, none deserves a more favorable consideration than the one placed at the head of this article.

What must be the essential characteristics of the man who is honored with the nomination for Governor by the Democratic State Convention? In the first place, he must be a man whose honesty cannot be doubted or impugned. Secondly, he must be a man who can draw on the people and poll a full Democratic vote. No man in the State of North Carolina can come nearer filling this bill than Hon. David S. Reid.

A Voice from Guilford.

[From the Greensboro Patriot.]

COUNTY CONVENTION.

Pursuant to call the county Conservative convention to nominate delegates to the State and District conventions assembled in the court house last Saturday, Mr. C. G. Yates presiding and J. A. Davis and P. F. Duffy acting as secretaries. A call of the townships showed that all save three—Washington, Fentress and High Point—were represented.

Previous to the selection of delegates the following resolutions followed by appropriate remarks, were offered by Col. Morehead, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That our delegates to the State convention be instructed to present the name of Col. J. A. Gilmer as the first choice of the Conservatives of Guilford for Governor.

Resolved, That we approve the course of our representative in Congress, Hon. A. M. Scales, and recommend his renomination.

Resolved, That after expressing our preferences as above, our delegates to the State and District Conventions are instructed, after conferring with delegates from the various counties of the State, to vote for such candidates and measures as will best promote the harmony and success of the Conservative Democratic party in the State, believing that the interest of that party is the interest of the commonwealth.

Allen & Goss have signed articles for a fight, to occur on September 7th, near Cincinnati, for $2,500 a side.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 15, Noon.—D. J. Fitzhugh and his friends have presented documents which entirely exculpate him from the charges of arson, theft, perjury and blackmailing, but his unfortunate letter still remains, and will be fatal unless a feeling that the treachery which prompted its publication should under no circumstances be successful saves Fitzhugh. It is known that that gentleman could have prevented its publication for a consideration.

Riddle has published three columns in the Republican. They contain cumulative evidence that Blaine was in Joe Stewart's office—strong presumptive evidence that the late Mr. Knowlton, Riddle's son-in-law, witnessed the transfer of bonds from Stewart to Blaine at the request of Stewart. Blaine has been inexact in the details of his explanation.

The Senate, on motion of West of Louisiana, passed the House bill appropriating $9,000 to pay the expenses of the special committee appointed to investigate federal offices in Louisiana. Parties from New York represent the feeling there regarding the jetties as entirely confident. Commodore Garnson, who has been watching their progress with a view of placing a line of steamships between New Orleans and Brazil, has made no halt in his preparations.

Dom Pedro has been approached and there are assurances that his government will pay half of what may be necessary to carry the mail between the United States and Brazil and movements are afloat to secure a contingent contract from our government for carrying the mail.

The investigation of the Little Rock bonds and Blaine's connection therewith opened with considerable eclat. Harrison, Reynolds, Scott and other celebrities in railroads were in attendance.

WASHINGTON, May 15—Night—SENATE—Withers presented resolutions of the Virginia Legislature asking the passage of a law to refund the cotton tax. Referred to committee on finance.

Sargent introduced a bill prohibiting any vessel bringing to the United States more than ten Chinese passengers at one trip.

The committee on claims reported adversely on the bill extending the time for presenting claims for cotton seized after June 30, 1865; also adversely on the bill to reimburse the loyal owners of the steamer Planter.

The bill to extend the time for preemption of public lands was passed.

The bill confirming the sale of the marine hospital at Natchez was passed.

The galleries were cleared and the Senate retired to consider the jurisdiction in the impeachment case, and adjourned.

HOUSE—Jones of Kentucky introduced a bill chartering a passenger and freight railroad from the South Atlantic railroad to Lake Michigan.

Young, a bill to refund the direct tax illegally assessed.

The resolution calling on the President for correspondence relative to the removal of John P. Henderson as special counsel in the whisky trials at St. Louis was adopted.

The resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for names of persons whose accounts remain unsettled since 1865 and the amounts involved was adopted.

By Randall of Pennsylvania, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all letters, telegrams, orders and instructions relating to the organization and prosecution of the movements against the so-called whisky rings at St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. Adopted—yeas 141, nays 69, a party vote. [Great excitement.]

Payne moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to exchange ten millions in silver coin for a like sum in legal tenders, failed—ayes 132, nays 73, not voting 43.

The bill allowing Sherman's daughter to receive her wedding present from the Khedive free of duty was passed and goes to the President.

Hoar moved to suspend the rules and declare confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the whisky transactions and allowing him to retain certain information from the House.

Randall said the resolution reverses what the House has already done, and moved to table it. Pending a vote thereon District business was resumed.

The charges of Albert G. Grant against Judge Wylie were referred to a select committee of seven and the House adjourned.

The Attorney General informed the counsel for McKee and Maguire that he will recommend that the law take its course.

In the Blaine investigation Harrison reaffirmed his statements. Robbins swore that he heard from some one that Blaine would be involved by the investigation; had spoken to Mr. Harrison as reported, and on that account the motion to investigate had been withdrawn and had never been made. He had since been satisfied that Blaine had been wrongfully suspected. Col. Scott testified this evening, prefacing his remarks with the statement that the transaction was equitable and Blaine had nothing to do with it.

Major Seelye was before Gen. Gibson's committee to investigate the federal offices in New Orleans and refused to testify regarding the pay rolls in the custom house, as he would criminate himself. A resolution was then adopted by the committee directing the chairman to apply to the Attorney General for a paper like that issued in the case of Whitley in the safe burglary investigation. Seelye testified freely on other matters. Among other things he testified that there was a defalcation of $68,000 in the New Orleans post office during Lowell's administration. Lowell, his deputy and cashier were arrested and held in $10,000 each but not prosecuted. Lowell turned over to his bondsmen about $20,000 worth of property, which, however, was afterwards returned to him. The defalcation was finally compromised for $7,000. Morey told witness that the easiest way to settle the matter was to steal the bond and requested witness to do it. Witness stated that there were ten bondsmen who were assessed $2 000 each to secure the compromise. Seelye testified that Jonett, then commissioner of the circuit court, gave him a warrant in Morey's district against twenty men. Morey erased the names of all but four, whom he instructed Seelye to take to Monroe and keep in jail until after the election. A warrant was also given Seelye for the arrest of Isaac Newton Glover, whom by Morey's verbal instructions, given Seelye in the presence of Jonett, he was to take into the woods and kill. Glover was not arrested, because the writ of habeas corpus required Seelye to remain with the other prisoners, which writ he did not obey. Seelye says he did not intend to kill Glover, but left Morey under the impression that he would do it. The infantry and cavalry in the district moved by Morey's direction. He furnished a list of appointments and ordered troops to be at such points the day before he spoke, as he was afraid to go without such guard. Seelye sold to Morey his orders and telegrams for $200 each, two of which were paid, two are over due and one not yet matured. Seelye retained copies. The testimony was scattering, but witness claims he has memoranda by which he can tell perfectly connected stories with the times, places, names and all details. Judge Nelson appeared for Morey, who was also present and wished the application for a safe guard postponed until after they had cross-examined Seelye. Morey stated that the evidence given showed that he or Seelye should go to the penitentiary; that the case should be decided by the courts and if Seelye secured a safeguard, Morey would be without means of proving him infamous. Morey will be heard to-morrow. The committee rescinded the resolution to leave for New Orleans to-morrow. Maj. Seelye was special agent of the Post Office Department at New Orleans and afterwards deputy United States marshal.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, May 15—Night—In the Southern Baptist Convention to-day Prof. N. K. Davis of the University of Virginia presented a report on the Italian mission. The report congratulates the convention on the hopeful condition of the mission. There are besides the church at Rome eight stations at other points. The report would have the convention instruct the board of foreign affairs on two points: first, there must be no curtailment of the work of the board but an enlargement as far as possible; second, means should be taken at once to double some chapel fund by earnest efforts within and without the bounds of the convention. The report approves of the wisdom of the board in the management of the fund but would urge that the time has arrived when the fund should be completed and the chapel built.

Rev. Dr. Sampson gave an interesting account of the Italian mission. The report was adopted.

Mr. William Thayer of Charleston, S. C., from the committee on report of the treasurer of the convention reported that the account is properly audited and $57,000 properly disbursed.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 16—Noon—The excitement is daily increasing in Syria. Two English men-of-war have arrived at Jaffa, three at Beyrout and one English and one French at Latakia.

A gale is reported at Medaira which wrecked several vessels, including two from Bangor, Me. The crews were all saved.

The Times, reviewing the proceedings at the conference, says: "The announcement of a complete arrangement between the three imperial powers is satisfactory, but as it appears that all the plans of positive action are rejected and that the powers are about to tender good advice to the Sultan and the insurgents, we think it would be premature to thank the Chancellors for a settlement of the Eastern question."

ELECTRICISMS.

A boat belonging to the schooner Santiago, four weeks over due, has been picked up near Gloucester, Mass. The vessel, which was new, carrying a crew of twelve men, is supposed to be lost.

An Enthusiast in Hugging.

A couple from the country came to the city yesterday, procured a license and were married in due form. They left on the afternoon train for home. They attracted the attention of every passenger by their lavish display of affection. The young man kept his arm tight around the bride's waist, as if he was afraid she would vanish before he knew it, and she didn't seem to care if he hugged her right along for half a day. She was so terribly homely that everybody wondered how he could love her, and by and by he seemed to think that an explanation would be in order. He borrowed a chew of tobacco of a man near the door, and remarked: "I'm going to hug that girl all the way home, though I know she isn't purty." "I wouldn't" briefly replied the man. "And that's where you'd fool yourself," continued the young man. "When I'm hugging a hundred acres of clean, nice land, with forty head of stock on it, I can make the homeliest girl in the country look like an angel to me."—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Press Association.

ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
GOLDSBORO, May 13, 1876.

Col. J. D. Cameron, President Press Association, Raleigh, N. C.:

You can give notice to the members of your Association that by order of Col. Humphrey, President, they will be passed free over the A. & N. C. R. R.

Yours respectfully,
R. H. ADAMS,
Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

Resolutions of the State Committee

In the late meeting at Raleigh of the State Executive Committee of the Conservative party, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this committee in issuing the call for the State Convention cordially invite the hearty co-operation of all, with our regard to former distinction or personal estrangement, who are opposed to the reckless extravagance, glaring corruption and dangerous usurpation of the Radical party.

Resolved, That the chairman of the different county organizations be requested to put themselves at once in correspondence with the Central Executive Committee, and where there are no county organization, prominent members of the party will notify the committee of the fact, and recommend suitable persons to constitute such committee.

Resolved, That the basis of representation in the State Convention, subject to its ratification, shall be the Merrimon and Caldwell vote, and and that one delegate be allowed for each 100 Democratic votes and an additional one for each fraction over 50 votes.

Resolved, That the nomination for offices should be made at a regular convention, called for that purpose, to meet at some central point, of which due and timely notice shall be given.

Resolved, That the accusation against W. R. Cox, chairman of this committee, of conspiring to deprive R. M. Norment, of Robeson county, of his rights as a citizen at the election for delegates to the constitutional convention, is, in our opinion, utterly groundless, and that the institution of proceedings for his arrest so long after the alleged offence, and on the eve of the meeting of this committee, is a wretched attempt at intimidation, and but an illustration of the vile prostitution of law and legal process to the purpose of manufacturing political capital, so generally practiced throughout the South by the Republican party.

Resolved, That we doubt not that all good people of whatever party affiliation, will see the base purpose of this unfounded prosecution, and that its investigators, whoever they may prove to be, will receive their reward of condemnation and contempt.

Resolved, That the good offices of the Sentinel and Daily News of this city demands that the personal warfare between them shall cease and their efforts be united for the overthrow of Radicalism in this State; and that copies of the resolution be transmitted by the Secretary to the editors of those papers.

The Official Call of the National Democratic Convention.

The National Democratic Committee, to whom is delegated the power of fixing the time and place of holding the National Democratic Convention of 1876, have appointed Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of June next, noon, as the time, and selected St. Louis as the place of holding such Convention.

Each State will be entitled to a representation equal to double the number of its Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States; and the Territory of Colorado, whose admission in July as a State will give it a vote in the next Electoral College, is also invited to send delegates to the Convention.

Democratic, Conservative and other citizens of the United States, irrespective of past political associations, desiring to co-operate with the Democratic party in its present efforts and objects, are cordially invited to join in sending delegates to the National Convention. Co-operation is desired from all persons who would change an administration that has suffered the public credit to become and remain inferior to other and less favored nations; has permitted commerce to be taken away by foreign powers; has stifled trade by unjust, unequal and pernicious legislation; has imposed unusual taxation and rendered it most burdensome; has changed growing prosperity to widespread suffering and want; has squandered the public moneys recklessly and defiantly, and shamelessly used the power that should have been swift to punish crime, to protect it.

For these and other reasons the national Democratic party deem the public danger imminent, and earnestly desirous of securing to our country the blessing of an economical, pure and free government, cordially invite the co-operation of their fellow-citizens in the effort to attain this object.

THOMAS A. WALKER, Alabama.
S. R. COCKRILL, Arkansas.
FRANK MCCAPPIN, California.
WILLIAM H. BARNUM, Connecticut.
CHARLES BEASTEN, Delaware.
CHARLES E. DYKE, Florida.
A. R. LAWTON, Georgia.
CYRUS H. MCCORMICK, Illinois.
THOMAS DOWLING, Indiana.
M. M. HAM, Iowa.
ISAAC E. EATON, Kansas.
HENRY D. MCHENRY, Kentucky.
HENRY D. OGDEN, Louisiana.
L. D. M. SWEAT, Maine.
A. LEO. KNOTT, Maryland.
WILLIAM A. MOORE, Michigan.
WILLIAM LOCHREN, Minnesota.
J. H. SHARP, Mississippi.
JNO. G. PRIEST, Missouri.
GEO. L. MILLER, Nebraska.
THOS. H. WILLIAMS, Nevada.
M. W.

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1876.

Our pockets now should be like clouds—should have a silver lining.

The Confederate Memorial Association of Selma, Alabama, has $13,000 and an acre of ground has been donated in which to remove the dead and build a monument.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that "the butcher knives for the slaughter of Thurman are being whetted on his uncle's shin-bone." William Allen is his name.

An exchange says: "It is nothing strange that a female pickpocket should be arrested at the Hippodrome meetings. Aren't women always going for the men's pockets?"

Don Piatt announces with a sneer the death of Dr. Hall, of *Hall's Journal of Health*. He seems to think any man who could not keep from dying and yet undertook to publish a Journal of Health was a fraud.

The approaching canvass in Florida, a correspondent of the Savannah (Ga.) *News* says, will be actively contested by the Democrats, who since reconstruction have taken little interest in State affairs. The correspondent is profoundly impressed with the misgovernment of the State by Republican administrations.

The New York *Herald* states that newspapers are waking up to the idea that this country is deplorably without candidates for the Vice-Presidency. It is worthy of remark that both in the time of General Harrison and in that of General Taylor, Daniel Webster lost chances of being President by not being made Vice President on the ticket with these soldiers.

Major W. J. Saunders, of Florence, S. C., formerly of this State, has been commissioned as a District Vice President of the Friends of Temperance in South Carolina for the State at large. The Marion (S. C.) *Merchant and Farmer* says the appointment is an excellent one, as Major Saunders is not only an eloquent speaker but an earnest and active worker in the temperance cause.

Constantinople is said to be on the eve of a terrible outbreak of Turkish fanaticism, in which the end sought is the indiscriminate massacre of the so-called Frankish and infidel population. The Turks are preparing to rise on the Christian population and put it to death. The presence of European armaments to overawe them, while it may hold their design in check, will only embitter their animosity, and the Sultan's government itself, it is also said, will go down if he sides with the Franks or gives color to the suspicion of his want of fidelity to Ismanlism.

It is a curious instance of the way in which injustice is done by the wide acceptance of a first hasty impression, remarks the New York *Tribune*, that throughout the country the supposed relationship of Mr. Pendleton to the Bowler heirs, as guardian, has been cited as the chief reason for finding fault with his action. In point of fact, it now appears that Mr. Pendleton is not, and never was, the guardian of the Bowler heirs. Journals which have made the mistake ought in justice to him to make a prompt and complete correction.

How is this thus? It was but a little while ago that great parade was made over the fact that the President had sent his son, the fortunate and festive Fred, back to his regiment, supposed to be somewhere in the Yellow Stone country. But last week he was at the Centennial opening in Philadelphia, and now he is back in Washington city. What is the matter now? and what a good thing it must be for a gallant boy wearing the beautiful blue to be a President's son as well!

The theory of our Federal government, as our fathers framed it, was that States had the right to choose their own Federal Senators. This theory, it would seem, however, no longer prevails, at least if we may judge from the comments made upon the action of the Connecticut Legislature in choosing Mr. Barnum to represent that State in the United States Senate. It is astonishing what an interest people take in other people's business in these latter days!

This fable of the cunning cutpurse is from the New York *World*: A thief was once frustrated in his knavish tricks by a zealous watchman, when Mercury inspired him with wit to cry aloud that the officer was an ex-Confederate Brigadier. The sympathizing rustics thereupon gathered around him and released him and conveyed him in triumph on his journey, nor would they leave him till he had picked all their pockets.

Queen Victoria has been officially proclaimed Empress of India, after the mediæval fashion. On Tuesday the heralds and trumpeters went forth, and sheriffs read the decree at the Royal Exchange, at Charing Cross and the Town Hall, Brentford. On the following day the imperial announcement was made at Edinburgh Cross. The Scotch ceremony was most picturesque, and was conducted by the heralds, pursuivants and the Queen's trumpeter for Scotland, the Duke of Albany, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who read the proclamation, which was responded to by the Marquis of Bute as pursuivant.

One sensible, decent man has at last turned up in the Beecher business. His name is Rev. W. M. Taylor of the Broadway Tabernacle. It was proposed that he should hear all that Beecher and Bowen had to say and then tell nobody what he heard. Brother Taylor thought the load was more that he could well carry by his own unaided efforts, as President Grant would say, and declined with thanks. And now the question arises, what had brother Taylor done that it should be gravely proposed to subject him to so dire a punishment? Could any man listen to all Beecher and Bowen could tell and then live!

THE AMENDMENTS—OUGHT THE CANBY CONSTITUTION TO BE CHANGED?—DO THE PEOPLE WANT TO SAVE MONEY?

The Constitution under which we live, commonly called the Canby Constitution, is divided into fourteen articles, ten of which are changed more or less by the proposed amendments. It is our purpose from time to time to discuss honestly and carefully all of these changes so as to give the people as much light as we can upon a question of such vital importance to them and to their prosperity. It will be seen that the constant effort of the Democratic members of the Convention in the amendments proposed was to take unnecessary power from the hands of the officeholders and to restore it to the people and to reduce the expenditures of the government. What they sought to bring about was the rule of the people and an economical expenditure of the people's money. Let us see how well they succeeded in their purpose.

The first article of the Constitution is called a declaration of rights. Among these rights, the right to bear arms is conspicuous. The convention, without denying this right, yet deemed it wise to condemn the practice of carrying concealed weapons and to clothe the Legislature with power to pass laws punishing the practice. Whether the Legislature will ever exercise that power will depend upon the people, for whatever power is given to the Legislature is given to the people. Both political parties concurred in proposing the amendment.

The only other change made in this article was also made without a dissenting voice so far as the record shows, and declares that secret political societies are dangerous to the liberties of a free people and should not be tolerated. The history of Radical Union Leagues in North Carolina during the last eight or ten years ought alone to be sufficient to convince white men, at least, of the necessity for this amendment. There can be no possible objection to the changes made in the first article.

The second article of the Constitution relates directly to the Legislature and is affected by only two of the amendments, as the others relating to it serve only to strike out dead matter about elections already past and gone—that is to say those that occurred in 1870. The first change is that which requires the Legislature to meet on the first Wednesday after the first Monday in January next after the election instead of the third Monday in November as heretofore. The reasons for the change are obvious to any one familiar with the course of Legislative bodies whose sessions cover the Christmas holidays and New Year following. Both business and pleasure make almost every man desire to be at home from Christmas to New Year. So generally is this true that with the increased facilities for travel offered by the many railroads in operation the public service has suffered. If the amendments be ratified the members of the Legislature will be able to remain at home during the busy time before and after New Year and then with minds free from care about private matters can go to Raleigh and attend to public affairs. The amendment plainly tends to the prompt and intelligent and economical dispatch of public business.

The other change in the second article relates to the per diem and mileage of members of the Legislature. It fixes the pay of members at four dollars a day and ten cents per mile of travel by the nearest route, but members cannot draw pay for longer than sixty days for a regular session and twenty days for a special session. The ordinance proposing the amendment was adopted by a vote of 83 yeas to 27 nays. No Democrat voted against it and 27 Radicals favored it—precisely as many as opposed it. It will be well to consider for a moment how much money this single amendment will save the State.

The Legislature of 1868-'69 cost in per diem $176,120.

Special session of 1868-'69 cost in per diem $65,000.

The Legislature of 1869-'70 cost in per diem $159,460.

The Legislature of 1870-'71 cost in per diem $97,750.

The Legislature of 1871-'72 cost in per diem $63,750.

The Legislature of 1872-'73 cost in per diem $68,000.

The Legislature of 1873-'74 cost in per diem $61,200.

If the amendments be ratified no regular session of the Legislature can hereafter cost more than $41,000, and no special session can cost more than $14,000 for per diem for its members. This is certainly a good start. The saving in this one amendment alone in one single year, compared with the average cost of Legislatures since the adoption of the constitution, will very nearly, if not quite, pay the cost of the convention twice over. The average cost of regular sessions of the Legislature since the imposition of the Canby Constitution has been over $100,000 for per diem alone for each session; but if the amendments be ratified that cost cannot possibly be more than $41,000. In other words, the money saved by this change, in the first session alone, will pay for the entire second session and half the third session after the ratification of the amendments. Is this money worth saving to our impoverished people? We think so and we believe they think so too. The only special session of the Legislature we have held since 1868 lasted 55 days and cost $65,000 in per diem to its members. If the amendments be ratified no special session can ever cost more than $14,000 in per diem.

Is all this money worth saving, we again ask, (to our people, who, let them work as hard as they may, still find it almost, and many of them altogether impossible, to make enough to feed and clothe their wives and little ones and pay taxes.

By all means then, let the amendments be ratified.

Forney's Philadelphia Press of the 12th of May says:

From the moment our magnificent eight-cylinder Hoe press, capable of printing from ten to twelve thousand perfect copies an hour, started until 12 o'clock noon it was never silent. Our pressmen worked steadily for eight long hours, and turned out more than eighty-five thousand copies of this journal, which is by far the largest edition we have ever printed. We do not believe that there were three papers on the American Continent which yesterday printed and sold more copies than the Press.

THE EARS SLICK OUT.

We notice in some of the Radical papers insidious appeals to the members of the old Whig party, with the view of arousing prejudices against a name, and thus causing them to go into the ranks of Radicalism. No reason, worthy of the commonest intelligence, is offered—but a base appeal, that is by no means complimentary to the character or intelect of those sought to be influenced. It is neither more nor less than that, because, during the existence of the old Whig party its members were hostile to the Democratic party, and had those prejudices, which are, unfortunately, too common among us men, they should continue that hostility, and join their enemies, whatever may be the position or character of their new associates! If such an argument is worth anything at all, it proves entirely too much. The old Whigs of the South were quite as much opposed to *modern* Republicanism—indeed much more so—as they were to Democracy; and hence it would place them in a purely negative position. They have sense enough to see the folly of that and will hardly be swerved from their virtue by so ridiculous an appeal.

All intelligent men who belonged to the old Whig party know full well that whatever shortcomings were chargeable to the Democrats, nothing which they did could be compared in atrocious meanness to the acts of those who now falsely style themselves Republicans. The old Democratic party adhered closely to the Constitution, and the chief allegation made against it was that it placed too narrow a construction on that instrument, and restrained its powers within such a circumscribed compass as to defeat the ends of its adoption.

But the Radicals, the fiercest opponents of Democracy, utterly disregard the provisions of the Constitution, and set its limitations at defiance. Still, those of our people who were Whigs, are impatiently asked to "swallow a camel" because they have "strained at a gnat." Such conduct would be quite as wise as that shown by a skittish horse who shies at a knot-hole in a bridge, and to escape its danger, falls off the bridge into the chasm below! That is worse than "jumping from the frying pan into the fire."

No honest man, who understands the corruptions and general villainies which have covered the whole Radical party with their sickening slime—which have made it so full of "wounds, bruises and putrifying sores" as to have not sufficient health left in it for purification by any known appliance, can possibly identify himself with any such gangrened organization. In the South its leaders are those who hold office or want and expect office. These are careless of the interests of the country, so their bellies are filled with the fat of the land. Some of them are known thieves. Indeed, we have it from good authority, that one of those selected to represent this corrupt party in the next National Convention is a swindler, a rogue and a compounder of felony—the basest among the base. Verily, he is a fit representative of his party!

The controversy is between those, on the one hand, who have proved themselves to be incompetent by their baseness to manage the affairs of a free people, and those who have been freed from the corrupting influences of office, for many years, and for this reason, if for no other, excel their opponents in honesty. The people who have everything at stake, and who have intelligence enough to see their interests, cannot hesitate as to which are the safer custodians of their rights and interests. An old Southern Whig, who was such from principle, cannot be a Radical. Nor can an old Southern Democrat, like Rodman, or Settle, or Dick, or Moore, if honest and sincere in his professions then, be honest or sincere in his professions now. If old Whigs should *now* oppose the Democracy, then old Democrats should *now* oppose Radicalism What would then become of the worthies, whom we have just named, besides many others who are scarcely worth naming? Old Whigs and old Democrats recognize the force of the Constitution, and the obligations of honesty, and here may, and should unite, for the preservation of the country. Radicalism acknowledges neither, and practices neither.

THE NEW SOUTH.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: "The greatest political trouble under which our section now labors is the apparent inability of other sections to understand that it has thoroughly realized the fact that "old things have passed away." The old South was slaveholding, aristocratic and firmly convinced of the right of secession. The new South has abandoned all those principles and practices, together with their associations. It tries all it can, to be so understood, and yet it is misunderstood. It still holds that, under the Constitution, it had a right to own slaves, and to carry them into the territories; that the Union was not in its nature inseverable, but was a partnership of States which might be dissolved at the will of its members. All this it holds, and yet to-day it is as much in harmony with the results of the war as any section of the country, New England, the Pacific Slope or the Middle States. We forget nothing. We apologize for nothing. We simply take things as we find them, and make the best of them. Whatever the Union may have been, in our view, it is now 'one and inseparable.' We recognize the inviolability of its integrity as determined by the war. Its interests are our interests, its hopes are ours, and if need be we will be found ready to defend its honor and its institutions with all that determined courage which we have displayed not only in the war of secession, but in all the wars which have illustrated American valor by flood and field."

The New York *Evening Post* suggests a "midsummer feast in honor of the Centennial reconciliation—for example a dinner in the hole made by the mine which was blown up in 1864, or upon one of the grassy hills in that region which were ploughed with shot and shell a dozen years ago. Such a dinner, with men who were mustered there in hostility for the guests, would be at once a pleasant indication of our present temper and a very encouraging prophecy for the future." What an idea!

INTERESTING LETTER FROM RALEIGH—OUR CANDIDATES, STATE AND NATIONAL—WHO SHALL THEY BE?

We make no apology for devoting so much of our editorial space this morning to the publication of the following letter. The letter speaks for itself, and touching as it does upon matters of the greatest importance to all who have the good of the country at heart, will be read with great interest. It is from the pen of a gentleman whose views are entitled to both consideration and respect:

RALEIGH, May 15, 1876.

DEAR JOURNAL:—Raleigh is now in her glory: her majestic oaks, which are her chiefest ornament, have arrayed themselves in the verdant garb of spring and call forth constant comments of admiration and pleasure. There is no finer park than the unpretentious grounds of our stately capitol, adorned as they are with the grand old trees that are so in harmony with the imposing edifice they surround. Here indeed is a fitting abode for the genius of a free people; and one cannot but associate those guarded and massive oaks that have come to us from distant generations with the rugged and hardier spirits of earlier days who rescued North Carolina from kingly oppression and foreign tyranny and secured for her people the blessings of popular liberty. When one stands within the suggestive precincts of that "people's square" and where the emblems of their sovereignty and freedom are preserved, he cannot refrain from recalling the old popular leaders of the State who have been Governors of North Carolina and who always proved themselves true to popular rights.

But alas! here also Holden, Caldwell and Brogden have held their councils and devised ways and means to deprive the people of their rights. Here in the Executive office of the people of North Carolina have been assembled those intent on defaming our people, and here have plans been matured to subvert their constitution to suspend the sacred writ of *habeas corpus* and to arm and equip Kirk's ruffians to imprison and outrage our citizens. Here in this mansion of the free people of Carolina have secret conclaves met and sent forth to the world vile slanders upon our citizens—defaming their character, misrepresenting their actions and seeking to debase and degrade them, their wives and their children.

When shall these things cease? When shall the filthy Augean stables of the Capitol be cleansed, and good and pure men, popular leaders, devoted to the people's rights, be once more installed in the public offices of our beautiful State House? Shall it be at the next election? Are the people of North Carolina destined to linger another four years beneath the feet of those who despise us, who defame us and wish to degrade us? The answer to this question in a great measure depends upon the action of the approaching convention of the Conservatives of North Carolina. Should that convention not rise to the height of their duty, but make unfortunate nominations, *then indeed all will be lost!* The strongest popular leaders should be upon the ticket. Success is what we want—success at the polls we must have. To hazard aught, is to jeopardize all. This is no time to bestow favors or to gratify personal preferences. The reform which the adoption of the Constitutional Amendments will bring, many county offices, the entire State ticket, and the patronage of the Federal government are all at stake. In a measure, all these depend on the action of our State Convention. Next year who shall fill the offices of postmaster, collector, &c., at Wilmington? Who shall be the clerks and employes in these offices? And at Newbern, Raleigh—throughout the State? It is for the Convention to answer. This is a matter of the gravest consequence. If the Convention will take counsel of its judgment, it will ignore all prejudices and predilections and select the strongest men in the State as its nominees. In 1872 we polled for Merrimon over 96,700 votes, and radicals had over 98,600. In 1874 our Democratic Congressmen received 109,000 votes and the Radical Congressmen about 88,000, but the next year the Radicals carried the State by about 6,000 on a smaller vote. The Radicals have never received and cannot poll 100,000 votes. Our absolute strength is about 97,000, but there are some 10,000 who voted with us in 1874 against negro equality, and who may vote with us again. If we put up a ticket *that will not drive off these waverers*, then our success is assured. Here Vance, Cox, D. S. Reid and Fowle are chiefly thought of; elsewhere McGehee, Amis, Turner, Gilmer, Leach and Gaither and others are also mentioned.

For Treasurer, who has to give a bond of $250,000, Dr. Worth and Hon. J. C. Harper are mentioned.

For Secretary of State, I have heard J. A. Engelhard spoken of, it being conceded that he has every qualification, and all recognizing that the party is largely in his debt for great services rendered in the sanctum and on the hustings.

It is also thought that the Convention may tender to Hon. Josiah Turner the position of Auditor. Such are the rumors about the capitol. All here concede the supreme importance of selecting strong men, but there is a wide diversity of opinion as to who is the strongest man to be placed at the head of the ticket.

A letter has been received here from Hon. Montgomery Blair pressing the nomination of Tilden for the Presidency. The ground he takes is that "Tilden and reform" would sweep the North. *That may be but there is no evidence of it extant.* Reform as a watch word has not been successful. The simon pure Democrats elected Tilden Governor of New York He urged reform and the people put the Legislature in the hands of his political opponents. The elections that have taken place in New England since the Belknap exposures were in nowise affected by those astounding disclosures. REFORM failed as a watchword there. If Tilden can carry New York, then any *hard* money Democrat can also carry it. Bayard or Thurman would poll more votes in New York than Tilden. Tilden, after the unfortunate action of the New York Democracy, when Bill Allen was last on the stump, cannot hope for many Democratic votes in Ohio. It is not human nature for the Ohio Democrats to forgive so easily the action of the New York Democrats in that bitter campaign.

A calm survey of the field, I believe, will lead an unprejudiced mind to the conclusion that a Western hard money man will carry the Eastern hard money States, and that such a candidate would do better in the West than an Eastern hard money man, Thurman is the man. He can certainly carry Indiana if Tilden can. He can carry Ohio if any hard money man can. He can carry New York, Connecticut and the other eastern hard money Democratic States. Neither Hendricks nor any other man who is not absolutely pronounced in favor of hard money can carry New York and the eastern States. It seems that Thurman should be nominated at St. Louis—for he has more strength than any other man in the field. And while this is so, his record in the Senate is simply unimpeachable. He stands before the country without spot, stain or blemish—a statesman of the broadest views, a profound jurist, a patriot above sectarianism and ever just *to the people of every State* in the Union, a man of honor and of personal integrity—in fact, he is by odds the first public man in America. *We of the South have especial reason to revere and admire him.*

It is however said that the South must be voiceless at St. Louis. Not so. We have more at stake than the Northern people. Success means to the Northern Democrat only reform in government and the spoils of office—to us it has a far more important significance.

Democratic success means to us the restoration of the Union of our fathers; the overthrow of our oppressors; peace, prosperity and reconciliation. When the United States government is wrested from those who use it as an instrument to torture us and is committed to the hands of our friends, then we will indeed have reached the old homestead and our place at the old fireside. Because of our deep interest in the result, we should insist on the strongest man being nominated at St. Louis. And it is impossible for us to deal justly by ourselves without studying this great question, and voting solidly for that candidate who is, in our estimation, the most likely to win in the race. If Thurman should be found to be that man, as I suggest, then it will also be gratifying to us to vote for one who has ever proved true to the principles of constitutional liberty and who has a heart warm over the woes of our Southern land.

SOMETIMES.

Says the Baltimore *American:*

There is so much of the comic elements in the situation into which Doorkeeper Fitzhugh finds himself thrown by that unlucky letter of his that it was quite natural the House should have lost its gravity while deliberating on his case. Fitzhugh ought certainly to have taken counsel of his discretion before reporting himself to an admiring Texan constituency as "a biger man than ole Grant," and if he had been wise he would have silent as to the softness of his office and the perquisites, including the elegent team and carriage furnished at the government expense. As his wrestling with grammar and orthography shows, he is not an erudite person, and we suppose he never heard of that cautionary saying of Talleyrand's—"Give me six lines of a man's handwriting and I'll hang him," nor even of the wise declaration of the sagacious General Butler, who would rather go three hundred miles to see a man than write him a letter. Fitzhugh has been turned over to the tender mercies of the Committee on Rules, the hints that his resignation would be acceptable falling without effect upon a gentleman with such keen appreciation of the good things of office. In all probability he will have to go.

The Boston *Post* says:

The Sultan's prompt apology for the Salonica murders and his offer of complete reparation are consistent with his course from first to last. He is unquestionably anxious to satisfy his Christian subjects as well as Christendom. Indeed, it may be said that the Sultans have always been wiser than their countrymen. The great doubt must remain whether Abdul Assiz is strong and energetic enough to restrain the fierce zeal of Mohammedans. His very capital is threatened with a massacre: and it is pretty certain that if his Government cannot restrain the fanaticism of the Turk in Constantinople it cannot do so in parts of the Empire remote from the Bosphorus. He may be aided from the outside; but the history of European politics shows nothing more clearly than that there are manifold dangers in intervention. Even now the Chancellors of the three allied Christian Empires are in council at Berlin; will they be able to reach a solution, and if so will they be able to impose it on each other and on Turkey? Can the jealousies of Europe be allayed even under the pressure of circumstances as grave as the present? Humanity calls aloud to Christian Europe to save the Christians of Turkey. But to save them will be difficult, if their doom is decreed by the enraged Mohammedans; the Turkish Empire must totter, must probably fall, in the event of such an outbreak; and added to the horrors of the outbreak itself will come well grounded fears for the sequel, lest Europe should become embodied in a contest over the spoils of the fallen power.

The Convention of the Episcopal Church in the Diocese of South Carolina concluded its annual session at Columbia on Saturday. This convention represents some of the highest intelligence and culture in the State, It was largely attended, and the session was with the exception of the question upon the admission of colored churches a very harmonious one. The proposition to admit St. Mark's Church (colored) to union with the convention elicited some discussion and elicited considerable difference of opinion. The report against the admission, says the Charleston *Journal of Commerce*, was an able paper, and it rests the objection to the measure not upon the caste or color distinctions, but upon the ground of the impropriety of permitting members of an alien and diverse race to legislate for the other members of the Convention. The advocates of St. Mark's had the debate all their own way. There were five addresses delivered upon that side of the question, and there was no speech at all upon the report. The vote was adverse to the admission of the church. The action of the Convention must, therefore be regarded as conclusive.

A correspondent in the New York *Herald* proves that not only was Mr. Pendleton not unfaithful to or hard in bargaining with his sister, Mrs. Bowler, and her children, but that upon the death of the husband and father, Mr. R. B. Bowler, Mr. Pendleton took charge of the very large and complicated interests of the estate; that he abandoned his professional business; that he gave ten years of the best portion of his life and staked his own private fortune that the estate with which he is now charged with having plundered might be saved to his widowed sister and her children.

And yet, says the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, this noble gentleman and pure patriot, as well as honest man, has in the very meridian of life, been cruelly sacrificed by slanderous tongues. He has met with calamity but not with disgrace, and the future will, in justice, make amends for the past.

When Mr. Haven died a *post mortem* examination was held and no "obvious cause of death was discovered," but the Doctors took another chance at him and now declare that "embolism and thrombosis of the pulmonary arteries existed and were the immediate cause of death." No wonder he died if he had all that, poor fellow!

Chicago always was a full team, and now she's a couple of Mayors.

For the Journal.

David S. Reid for Governor.

MESSRS EDITORS:—The importance of bringing our best men to the front in the great campaign about to be inaugurated in North Carolina has been too often demonstrated to require repetition. The position heretofore taken by the JOURNAL that this is the year above all others when every man of soul, of intellect, of broad and liberal views, of personal magnetism, should be placed at the head of our great Democratic armies, as candidates, finds a responsive echo in the great popular heart of the party. We must not know any defeat. Never were more momentous issues at stake than are now pending in North Carolina. The question of the proposed Constitutional amendments is not yet properly appreciated in the poverty, depressing anxieties, and struggling efforts of our people to recuperate. All can but agree that this is no time to compliment men by nominations except as the best means of securing party success and of redeeming North Carolina. As politics and party issues now stand, the *personel* of our candidates as well as the principles of our party will necessarily have much to do in deciding the result. The man of the highest character and of the greatest popular strength, personally and politically, is now the man to nominate for every office in the State from that of Governor to township constable. The lesson we must all heed now is that success is our aim and end. In every campaign there is a large floating mass of voters, voting this year with one party and next year with the other party. This floating mass, made up of the doubtful and wavering, generally decides elections in North Carolina. And let it be remembered that these uncertain voters vote more for the man than the party. Hence the necessity of selecting as candidates our best, strongest and most available men.

Now if this lesson, sadly taught us in the past, is properly heeded we cannot well act unwisely in all our nominating conventions of this spring and summer. Apply the principle to the nomination for Governor and I honestly believe David S. Reid, of Rockingham, should be nominated by our State Convention. He is our strongest man, and the most popular man to-day in North Carolina. There are none of those strong prejudices against him which exist against so many of our ablest men. He is the father of free suffrage in North Carolina. This will secure him the votes of the masses in the West. He was for peace in the Peace Conferance and this will put him in accord with the peace men in the State. He was a warm friend of our people in the war and this makes him acceptable to those of us who were in the Confederate armies. In other words he has always been a patriot. His character is without spot, stain or blemish. Personally he is as popular as any man in the State. He is beloved wherever he is known. He showed in our late Constitutional Convention that he is still equal to any emergency in debate and in the skillful management of political questions.

With this distinguished North Carolinian and able statesman as our candidate for Governor there would be no falling off of our votes in any of those doubtful counties where the floating vote, which always decides the contest in North Carolina, is given for the the man and not the party he represents. There is a portion of this floating vote in every township in North Carolina, and if we are prepared for the sacrifice which is one main element of patriotism, we will make all our nominations it reference to this nominating principle. With David S. Reid for Governor and a *good ticket* our success is assured and our electoral votes will be counted for *"reconciliation"* and not for the *"the bloody shirt."*

PEN-ER.

Address to the British Settlers of Virginia and to British Residents in other States.

The undersigned representing the citizens of Petersburg, and the organization of British settlers, formed for the purpose of arranging for a grand celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday, in our city on May 24th, 1876, hereby extend a cordial invitation to the British settlers throughout the State, and to British residents in other States, to participate in the celebration.

The centennial year affords a splendid opportunity for international courtesies, and the British celebration in Petersburg will historically and appropriately mark the glorious brotherhood, which in the nineteenth century has been established among the English speaking nations.

Virginia welcomes British settlers with open arms, and sees in the work of colonization since the war, a great and enduring means of recuperation. Virginians love the old country as the dear old home of their ancestors—the birthplace of civil liberty—the mother of free nations—and deeply revere those noble virtues and womanly graces which have made the reign of Queen Victoria so conspicuous. The celebration to which we invite you will undoubtedly be characterised by the heartiness and enthusiasm which spring from warm sympathies.

The British celebrations heretofore held in Virginia have been invariably successful, and we feel warranted in stating on behalf of our native and adopted citizens, that the celebration of 1876, will lack nothing that is necessary to its full and complete success.

We therefore ask you one and all to join us in honoring the birthday of her majesty, Queen Victoria, and in adding one more link to the golden chain of affection which binds together the citizens of the United States and the British people.

Signed at Petersburg, Virginia, this 11th day of May, 1876.

W. F. C. GREGORY,
Mayor of Petersburg.
D. B. TENNANT,
President of the Celebration.

General Matters at the National Capital.

Special Telegram to the Enquirer.

WASHINGTON, May 16.

Mr. Blaine's troubles are not ended. His republican enemies will give him no peace. A number of Arkansas republicans are here ready to testify against him in respect to the allegation of his receiving a large number of Little Rock and Fort Smith railroad land grant bonds; one of these, named Curry, will swear to-morrow that a Mr. Robinson told him that he had himself delivered an instalment of these bonds, amounting to $20,000, to Mr. Blaine while speaker. Robinson is not here, but will be here, shortly.

Mr. Horace White, late editor of the Chicago Tribune, is telegraphed to come here, and it is said will contradict the testimony of James F. Wilson, government director.

On the whole, the bitter struggle of the republican aspirants for the Presidency is going to cut out a good deal of work for General Hunton's committee. This gentleman is winning golden opinions by the ability and fairness with which he conducts the investigation.

Blaine's friends hold Morton responsible for this prosecution of their favorite.

It is understood that the Senate (by a vote of two to one) will decide that they have jurisdiction in the case of Belknap.

Our Own.

Southern Home.

The "Child of the Skies" was present at the opening of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. In that vast assemblage of crowned heads, great dignitaries, statesmen, philosophers, poets and orators, there was not one more thoroughly acquainted with the "Columbian Orator." His Excellency had two Aids with him, but they could not have been along to *aid* his memory, for he is perfect in all the patriotic songs in that remarkable book.

BY TELEGRAPH

—TO THE—

DAILY JOURNAL

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 16—Noon.—In the Senate Mitchell of Oregon is speaking in favor of adopting some measure to prevent the influx of Chinese immigration.

The New Orleans committee are considering the scope of their power of investigation. Morey is clearly outside of it but the action of the troops in obeying his directions reflect on the commander of the troops, who is a federal officer in New Orleans.

Gen Dunn is testifying in the Kentucky Central Railroad case, and Gen. Meigs in the moth contract where Davenport has turned up again.

The House is considering the report on Public Printer Clapp.

Warmoth arrived here last night and Kellogg is en route. The object of the gathering is not clearly known.

WASHINGTON, May 16—Night—SENATE—The judiciary committe reported Morton's bill to amend the second, fourth and fifth sections of the act to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several States and territories with some amendments.

At the conclusion of the debate on the Chinese bill it was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The galleries were cleared for consultation regarding jurisdiction in the impeachment case and without conclusion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE—Vance reviewed in detail the report on printing for the last seven years costing nearly twelve millions per year more than necessary. The charges against Clapp are incapacity, negligence and embezzlement. There was a sharp passage between Singleton of Missisippi and Garfield, in which Garfield's veracity was impugned. The House proceeded to vote on the resolutions of the committee: first, that the speaker be directed to certify to the authority of Clapp's alleged delinquencies with a view of indictment; adopted—137 to 74, a party vote. Second, instructing judiciary committee to enquire whether the public printer is an officer who may be impeached; adopted without division. Third, instructing the committee on appropriations to insert in the civil appropriations bill a clause changing the system of printing; recommitted.

The postoffice appropriation bill was resumed.

Lewis of Alabama offered a resolution instructing the committee on rules to inquire the propriety of consolidating the offices of door-keeper and sargeant-at-arms. Adopted and the House adjourned.

The Louisiana difficulties were under discussion in the Cabinet meeting to-day. The President received a telegram from acting Governor Antoine to Gov. Kellogg, who is here. The result was Gen. Anger was instructed, on requisition of the Governor and local authorities, if unable to preserve order, to give such aid as he deems necessary to prevent bloodshed and violence.

The testimony of Seelye to-day was mainly an elaboration of what he has already told. He accuses Morey of tampering with the mails in the canvass of 1872.

The Powhattan will convey the West Point cadets to the Centennial on July 1st.

The Cabinet had a long session to-day and considered the color troubles in Louisiana.

Taft and Sherman are considering the propriety of arming the friendly Indians to help suppress hostilities in Arizona.

The Commissioner of Patents has written a letter to the Secretary of the Interior in exoneration of Conkling in the lock scandal.

Austrian Minister Orth is here. Upon the settlement of his accounts he will resign and enter the campaign for Governor of Indiana.

No discussion has been reached in the door-keeper case, nor is a discussion expected for several days.

Taft was before the committee on appropriations to-day with new estimates. He says the amount can be reduced five millions without injury to the service.

No southern nominations to-day.

Justice Waite has gone to Raleigh, Bradley to New Orleans and the other judges have gone to their respective circuits.

Acting Governor Antoine of Louisiana telegraphs that he is unable to respond to the call of the sheriffs for aid to preserve order.

Gen. Dunn testified that the adjustment of the Kentucky Central claim had been referred to him. He was satisfied the claim was just and made a favorable report. No effort was made in any quarter to influence his judgment. Mr. Pendleton had made a brief oral statement and printed argument in the case.

WASHINGTON, May 15—Noon—Kellogg is here and leaves for home to-morrow. He succeeded in getting the Louisiana bonds placed on the stock exchange after two years exclusion.

The Senate passed the bill to relieve the political disabilities of M. L. Maury of New York.

The Fitzhugh letter was furnished for publication by Hugh Clancey of Sherman, Texas, who is the partner of Maddox, to whom it was addressed. Maddox, in his letter to Clancy authorizing the publication, says he lent Fitzhugh money to go to Washington and he went back on him. The committee on rules stand two to two with Kerr absent. Banks is very determined to have him removed though Blaine does not press it.

The Louisiana committee will not apply for immunity for Seelye until Morey has cross examined him.

The testimony before the judiciary committee is confirmatory of Scott, but the story of the bonds before they reached Scott has not yet been told. The progress of the investigation is watched with great anxiety.

WASHINGTON, May 17—Night.—SENATE.—The committee on claims made an adverse report on a large number of petitions for compensation for property destroyed during the war.

House bill for public buildings at Memphis passed and goes to the President.

Executive session and adjourned.

HOUSE—The committee on war claims presented a bill making an appropriation for the claims allowed by the claims commissioners. Made the special order for Friday.

The bill to abolish the tax on receipts of savings banks was passed.

The naval committee reported the bill reducing the pay of naval officers, reducing the number of line and staff officers and abolishing certain navy yards. Ordered printed and recommitted.

The House then went into committee on the postoffice appropriation bill, and Clark offered an additional section allowing 3d class mail matter to be sent in packages not exceeding four pounds in weight and making the the postage one cent for every two ounces, which was adopted. Before its adoption Randall said the legislation of the last Congress, which this amendment proposed to correct, had been put on in an appropriation bill and without the knowledge of one member in twenty. He stated that unless the proposed section was put into this bill the infamous legislation of the last Congress would continue in force. The interests at stake were enormous. The express companies had their agents and attorneys here trying to defeat it and unless the House took the proposition by the throat the express companies would again triumph over Congress and the newspapers would again be made to suffer. The committee rose and reported the bill. The various amendments made in committee were agreed to and the bill passed.

The cross-examination of Seelye by Judge Wilson for Morey while it developed no important contradiction showed more definitely how absolutely under his control Morey had the deputy marshal, Seelye and Major Head, who commanded the military. Head was a captain and major by brevet and Seelye arranged with Morey at Head's suggestion that Head should become a field major in consideration of his obedience to Morey.

Lord Derby's note reached Secretary Fish this morning.

The naval committee decided to retain the Norfolk and Charleston navy yards and reduce the Pensacola navy yard to a naval station.

A. Kellogg was referred to the Attorney General by the President when he desired aid to keep the peace. The Attorney General gave Kellogg to understand that such aid as was in accordance with law would be given and none other.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 17—Noon—A dispatch from Brownsville says Escobedo is within 20 miles of Matemoras with 2,500 men, and that all able bodied men have been conscripted for the defense of Matamoras.

NEW YORK, May 16—Night.—The political conference resumed its session this morning at the Fifth Avenue Hotel The meeting was called to order by President Woolsey, who announced that the committee appointed yesterday was ready to report. Mr. Carl Schurz, chairman of that body, then read an address and a resolution which are the work of that committee and which were adopted. The reading of the address was greeted with much applause throughout, particularly when the currency question was touched upon.

Hon. C. F. Adams, Jr., arose and said: "This conference differs from others that I have attended for the past eight years. They only had a vague idea why they assembled, but our address, grand and magnificent, sets forth why we are here and what our objects are. Now I will tell you what I want: I want political and financial reform, honest government and honest money. [Cheers.] There are two great political bodies in this country, with either of whom I can act, cheerfully providing they nominate men who will suit my ideas and who will be above reproach. I belong to the floating or independent voters of the country. Among the Presidential candidates there is one whose name stands unblemished before the country to day, and by nominating whom the Republican party will gain the vote of every honest man, and that man is Secretary Bristow. [Applause.] Among the Democratic party, also, there is one man skilled in political life, a gentleman of well known character and high standing, Gov. Tilden, whom, if they nominate, I will support as the next best thing to Bristow. [Cheers.] If good men are not nominated by either party, then we will put forward candidates of our own. Thank heaven, this is not a hard cider campaign, nor a singing, nor a wood chopping campaign. In this centennial year I only ask that I shall stand up and vote and be counted."

Parke Godwin was the next speaker. He believed, when he saw a toad, in putting his foot upon it, without asking whether it was a democrat or republican. That the whole political system of the country was demoralized was apparent to all men.

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY, May 16—Night—The republican State convention called by the committee of which ex Gov. Smith is chairman, as contradistinguished from the committee known as the Spencer committee, met to-day. About fifty counties, which include the republican strongholds, are represented. About half the delegates are black and half white. The convention organized and a resolution was offered to select a State ticket. This caused a long debate, many desiring to postpone the nominations until after the other convention, called for Wednesday of next week, shall act. A resolution to nominate a State ticket finally prevailed, but it is impossible to telegraph the result before morning.

MONTGOMERY, May 17—Noon—The republican State convention adjourned at 1 o'clock this morning. The following nominations were made: For Governor, Thos. M. Peters; for Secretary of State, J. J. Whetemore; for Attorney General, J. S. Clarke; for State Treasurer, W. B. Harris; for Auditor, C. Cadle, Jr.; for Superintendent of Education, J. H. Houston. Jere Haraldson (colored Congressman), L. F. Rice,

Wilmington Journal.

Cassidey's Assault on Col. Waddell in Washington, and What he Got for It.

A letter from Mr. Hugh Waddell, Jr., a resident of Savannah, Ga., says:

"Yesterday afternoon my brother Alfred received information that Mr. Cassidey, Mr. Heaton and another gentleman were seen on the avenue, and from the peculiar manner in which Mr. Cassidey was carrying a large stick (held behind him) and from his nervous way of eyeing every one, it was supposed that he was looking for Alfred, but not believing that there would be any attack, no preparation was made for it by either of us. In the course of the evening Alfred, with two of my friends from Georgia and myself, dropped into the Ebbit House. Alfred was six or eight feet in front of me, while my two friends were immediately in rear of me. As we were passing through the halls, one of my friends, Mr. May, said look out Hugh, and turning I saw a stranger (I had never seen Cassidey before) rushing after Alfred with a cane raised in both hands. As he did not know me I had the opportunity to jump between him and Alfred, who was still walking quietly along, not knowing that Cassidey was any where near him. Of course the first thing in the way of an introduction was a blow over Cassidey's head from a stick I had in my hand."

The balance of the story we tell in the words of the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *News*. He says:

"Congressman Waddell hearing the noise turned, and, seeing his old Wilmington antagonist, dealt him two or three blows which lebed him to the floor. As Cassidey was getting on his legs Congressman Rainey, who was present, caught hold of Waddell and prevented him from inflicting further punishment. The tragedy not atmo t occasioned a fight between Rusk and Waddell, but it was explained that Mr. R. had not the least interest in Cassidey, but that he only wanted to prevent fighting. When Cassidey regained his feet he seemed to be perfectly dazed, and a movement of his hand indicated the intention to draw a pistol, when Congressman Waddell's brother prevented it, thus ended the fight for the time being. Mr. Cassidey is reported to have a black eye, a sore arm and a broken nose."

Colonel Waddell himself in reply to a despatch from this office telegraphed as follows:

"Cassidey has never struck me; he tried to club me when my back was turned and I unconscious of his presence, but my brother Hugh saw him and at once struck him before he could reach me. Cassidey did not get in a blow on either of us. He is badly hurt."

Colonel Waddell says further that "men of all parties" in Washington condemn "this clear case of an attempt at assassination in trying to club me when my back was turned."

No Whale this Week.

The Beaufort *Eagle*, under the above title, talks about whales as the people on this part of the coast talk about mumows. Hear him:

We regret to state that no whale was caught by our fishermen this week, and rather underestimated the one mentioned in our last issue. We stated that he was 60 feet long, but since learn that he measured 72 feet. The whalebone and oil of the whale sold for $1,664. Fish can be bought here for prices ranging from 10c per dozen to $1,664 for one single fish.

And then here is what he says about a *big* fish of another kind:

Mr. M. Piver found on the beach six miles north of Cape Lookout an enormous blackfish, measuring 27 feet in length. This fish, we understand, yielded four bbls of oil of an excellent quality. This oil sold for 55c per gallon.

Parade and Rifle Match

The Wilmington Light Infantry will celebrate their anniversary on Monday, the 22d. There will be a street parade and a contest for a prize between the rifle teams of the S. . George and St. Andrew's Athletic Club and the members of the Wilmington Light Infantry on the range of the Athletic Club. There will be a collation served on the grounds, and we are requested to state that donations of cakes or other delicacies by the ladies will be very gratefully received and appreciated. They can be sent to the office of Capt. M. P. Taylor.

The North Carolina Press Association

Met in Newbern yesterday. We notice from the Raleigh *News* that its editor, Colonel Cameron, who is President of the Association, had left Raleigh to be in attendance. We tender our thanks for an invitation to be present at a grand military ball to be given complimentary to the Association by the Newbern Greys and the Elm City Riflemen at Stanly Hall on this evening. We regret our inability to be present, both at the ball and at the meetings of the Association.

The Southern Bishops and General Vance.

The Bishops of the M. E. Church South have appointed General Robert B. Vance, of North Carolina, a fraternal commissioner in the place of ex-Governor Trusten Polk, of Missouri, who recently died. The commission comprises the following: Rev. R. K. Hargrave, D. D.; Rev. E. H. Myers, D. D.; Rev. T. M. Finney, D. D.; Rev. D. Clinton, and General R. B. Vance.

A wag who had wrapped a piece of cloth having the word "Centennial" on it around an egg and then boiled it so as the word appeared plainly on the shell, sadly deceived a Portland, Connecticut, farmer, who took it out of a nest where it had been placed, and exhibited it at the office of a local newspaper as a wonderful manifestation of the hen's intimate knowledge of the history of the United States.

County Commissioners.

This body met yesterday at 11 o'clock in adjourned session, and was occupied during the day in hearing complaints upon questions of assessments for taxation.

Dr. Grissom informs the Raleigh *News* that the Insane Asylum is now crowded to its utmost capacity, and there is not a day but what he receives an application from some county in the State.

A Montgomery man closed his testimony in his action for divorce from his wife as follows: "I don't want to say anything agin the woman, Judge, but I wish you could live with her a while."

The Raleigh *News* says:

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Lyman confirmed ten candidates Sunday evening at the Church of the Good Shepherd; also fourteen at St. Augustine Chapel in the morning.

Terrible Hail Storm.

A correspondent, writing to us from Old Hundred, in Richmond county, under date of the 15th inst., says:

"Our section was visited Saturday eve, about 6 p. m., by a disastrous wind and hail storm, destroying growing crops of corn, cotton, wheat, gardens, &c. The storm was less violent just here than south and southwest. At this point it came from the west; below here four miles, from due north. Somewhat later in the season the danger would have been incalculable. Wheat fields will have to be converted into pasture. Much cotton will be replanted. The size of the hail stones varied from that of a partridge's egg to the size of a pullet's egg. A fine time for graziers."

For the Journal.

Democratic-Conservative County Convention in Pender.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democratic-Conservative party of Pender county assembled in convention at Burgaw on Saturday, the 13th of May, 1876. Dr. S. S. Satchwell, acting as chairman of the county executive committee, called the convention to order. He hoped that the new county, in the very *outset of its career*, would erect a high standard of political action. What he wants in the campaigns of this year is *success—success* under the inspiring banner of reform, borne aloft by men of whom we need not be ashamed. As to our candidate for Congress from this district we have a number of men of high character and noble aims to select from; and our selection from among these noble brothers should be with a view to popular strength. On his motion G. F. Walker, Esq., was elected president and Dr. Robert T. Sanders secretary. The president addressed the convention at some length, invoking activity in the party and good nominations. The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee on resolutions: Dr. S. S. Satchwell, Dr. W. T. Ennett, James F. Croom, Jr., Dr. Powers, P. H. Hand, L. P. Bell and Samuel J. Herring. The committee retired and after due consultation reported, through the chairman, Dr. Satchwell, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The Democratic Conservative party of Pender county in convention assembled, in view of the recent astounding developments of official corruption at Washington City, and of the unscrupulous and disgraceful scramble for office which now prevails, declare it to be a duty more than ever of the party to announce as a living principle of its faith and creed the necessity, as a means of success, of nominating for public stations only those whose private integrity and personal character as well as political orthodoxy and ability will be most likely to command success, and to enable them to pass through the ordeal of a campaign without having the prejudices of the doubtful and wavering excited against them, it being evident that the issues of the political campaign of this year demand more than ever an adherence to this principle of nominations, and that our best men only should be our standard-bearers; therefore,

Resolved, That the interests of the Democratic Conservative party, which is only another name for the best good of the people and the welfare and true progress of the State, demand that the ambition of aspirants for office and the selfish consideration of locality should, in nominations for offices from the highest to the lowest, be held entirely subordinate to those better elements and higher qualifications, personal and political, which regard as paramount the success of the party and the redemption of the State through the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendments.

Resolved, That in view of the duty thus imposed upon our party of disregarding location and of selecting as its standard bearers its best, strongest and most available members, all should be ready for the sacrifice of surrendering likes and dislikes upon the altar of patriotism and of going for the man and the men who, after careful inquiry and free consultation one with another will be most likely to win and to lead the party to the goal of success.

Resolved, That in this spirit we purposely leave our delegates to the District Convention at Fayetteville on the 31st inst., and to the State Convention at Raleigh on the 14th of June, untrammelled and uninstructed, merely requesting them to observe the doctrines of wisdom and just principles of action enunciated in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Resolved, That with this declaration of our views we take occasion to combine a renewal of expression of our devotion to the doctrines and usages of our party as respects nominations—to the principles and platform of the party itself—and to the honor, constitution, and government of the United States.

While the above resolutions were under consideration eloquent remarks were made by Dr. Ennett, Dr. Powers and others in support of the Democratic Conservative party. The convention was harmonious and the proceedings spirited.

It was resolved to appoint five delegates from each township to the convention to be held at Fayetteville and five delegates also from each township to the State convention to be held at Raleigh, and that those hereby appointed to be our accredited delegates to the Fayetteville convention, be also considered our Pender delegates to the State convention at Raleigh on the 14th of June.

In accordance with the above resolution the following are the names of those appointed to the aforesaid respective conventions: Messrs. H. F. Murphy, John D. Powers, R. J. Powers, D. J. Moore, James Alderman, James H. Moore, S. P. Hand, R. T. Sanders, R. N. Collins, W. S. Bourdeaux, Daniel Shaw, Thomas Williams, W. S. Bannerman, J. R. James, G. F. Cowan, C. W. McClammy, Robert K. Bryan, Sr., Dugald McMillan, R. J. Nixon, A. Atkinson, S. S. Satchwell, W. T. Ennett, D. H. Armstrong, James B. McPherson, Dawson S. Durham, Bruce Williams, Quincy Bell, John A. Jones, L. P. Bell, A. H. Paddison, G. F. Walker, M. C. Collins, R. W. Moore, S. H. Averitt, C. C. Woodcock, George F. Lucas, James A. Herman, Jasper Corbitt, H. A. Colvin and John H. Murphy.

Those democrats, not delegates, who may attend either of said conventions, from Pender, are requested by the convention to advise and consult with such of the aforesaid delegates as may attend.

An interchange of view was had as to the time of holding a county convention to nominate county officers. The opinion prevailed that it is best to postpone action on this subject until August or later, when crops are finished. The matter was referred to the County Executive Committee to be appointed by this convention to succeed the present executive committee. The president, by request, announced the following as the County Executive Committee from this date: Messrs. Dugald McMillan, John D. Powers, Daniel Shaw, D. H. Armstrong, L. P. Bell, M. C. Collins, Jasper Corbitt, R. T. Sanders. The committee are called to meet at the court house in Pender on Saturday, June 3d, at twelve o'clock, and the secretary was requested to give all the members due notice.

The proceedings of the convention were ordered to be signed by the president and secretary and sent by the secretary to the Duplin Record and the Democratic-Conservative papers of Wilmington with a request for publication. G. F. WALKER, President.

R. T. SANDERS, Secretary.

IT is about an even chance whether Parson Brownlow will die or go to Congress this season.

Smithville.

EDITOR OF THE JOURNAL: The attempt to organize a new party—somewhat after the creed of the communists of France—in this county was developed a few days ago and fully illustrates what short of shifts those imbued with official Grautism can make to retard apparent political influence in the community. The attempted organization was made by the issuing of the "old style postal card" by E. M. Rosafy to a few select and confidential colored men to circulate among the colored voters of this township for their signatures. On the back of each of the cards was printed the following, which I give verbatim:

"Believing in the universal Fatherhood of God, in the common brotherhood of man and in oneness of the American nation. I, representing the mighty mite of one cent, do hereby pledge my vote and work during the centential campaign, to the party of Humanity, Equal Rights and National progress. Signed: WITNESS.

These cards were given out in great secrecy by Rosafy and were to be circulated among the colored voters entirely, and when signed, to be returned to the crafty author of the mighty mite, as each card was supposed to represent the signer thereof as controlling ten voters, and thus virtually a secret political organization would be made which could not be reached by the law. However the pronunciamento of Rosafy was so grand, and so far out of the common consistency of things, that it had the very opposite effect from what he intended. A few evenings ago the leading colored men of the township assembled to the number of about forty, only two white men being present, and formally declared that Rosafy must henceforth take a back seat and meditate on the inconstancy of the brotherhood, and the incomprehensibility of mighty mites. Truly, the Rads have a very unpleasant time of it in Brunswick, and this year it appears will be more prolific of ghostly apparitions, to would-be office-holders than any ever known before.

The Masonic fraternity of this place have refitted their lodge room, and ordered a new and costly set of regalia and jewels. The lodge room is now one of the handsomest in the State, and speaks highly for the interest of its members, as well as its prosperity.

For the Journal.

Onslow Democratic Convention.

In obedience to a call of the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Onslow county, a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the citizens took place at Jacksonville on the 10th inst. J. W. Shackleford was called to the Chair, and H. H. Sandlin, Jr., was requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman then explained the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions.

On motion each township was allowed two delegates to each of the above named Conventions. The following gentlemen were appointed from their respective townships to represent Onslow county in the Congressional Convention:

Richlands—S. W. Venters and J. O. Frazel

Swansboro—Thos. Holland and W. P. Ward.

Whiteoak—Chas. Garrick, Jr., and J. D. Costin.

Stump Sound—Joseph King and Jere Spicer.

The following gentlemen were appointed to the State Convention:

Richlands—F. Thompson and D. E. Sandlin.

Jacksonville—S. W. Venters and A. C. Huggins.

Swansboro—Wm. P. Ward and Dr. E. W. Ward.

Whiteoak—Samuel Garrick and N. Summersill.

Stump Sound—John Shepard and H. H. Sandlin.

On motion the chairman and secretary of this meeting were added to the list of delegates to both conventions.

Hon. J. N. Stallings was then requested to favor the meeting with one of his well known Democratic speeches. He responded in a short but pointed speech in his own lucid, enthusiastic and happy style. He is a most worthy gentleman, a fine scholar and a good *Democrat* in every sense of the term.

The meeting decided that any gentleman from Onslow who may be present at either convention be considered a delegate, provided he report to the chairman of the delegation.

On motion the secretary was requested to furnish the proceedings of this meeting to the Wilmington JOURNAL and *Weekly Record* for publication.

Convention adjourned:

J. W. SHACKLEFORD, Chairman.
H. H. SANDLIN, JR., Secretary.

Democratic Meeting in Brunswick County—The Democrats Meet at Smithville.

A meeting of the Democratic party of Brunswick county was held at the Court House in Smithville on the 15th day of May, 1876. Dr. L. Frink was called to the chair and John H. Mirts, Esq., appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by D. S. Cowan, Esq. Messrs. M. Bellamy and A. W. Reigar made very effective and forcible speeches.

Mr. A. W. Reigar introduced the following resolution which was unanimously passed.

Resolved, That we hereby endorse the action of the Executive Committee of the Democratic party of Brunswick county in the appointment of delegates to the Congressional and State Conventions, and we hereby ratify and approve the appointment of said delegates.

Mr. Edward R. Taylor moved that it be suggested to the Executive Committee the propriety of changing the time and place for holding the County Convention from McKethan's on the 15th of July to Smithville on the fourth Monday in August—court week.

No other business being before the meeting it adjourned.

L. FRINK, Chairman.
J. H. MINTS, Secretary.

Immediately after the meeting the Executive Committee convened and

Resolved, That the Democrats of Brunswick county are respectfully requested to meet in the court house at Smithville on the fourth Monday in August (28th), for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates for the Legislature and county officers.

D. S. COWAN,
Chm'n. pro tem. Ex. Com.

The Truth.

Pinchback, one of the most prominent negro politicians, said in the late convention of colored men at Nashville, Tennessee:

"If we consolidate the white people of this section together, or any other section, against the black man and make it an issue, the annihilation of the blacks is certain. There is no question about it. There once belonged to this very land a race that for chivalry and daring, for true valor and courage, has not an equal on the face of the globe. I allude to the Indian. Where is he to-day? There was an irrepressable conflict between him and the white man, and the result is that the place which knew him but a few years ago knows him no more. And gentlemen just as sure as I speak; if this antagonism is to go on; if we are to have this political war which is now being waged between the races, it will not be long before it will be an actual war, and the end will be our annihilation."

Eight children between eight and fifteen years of age were swamped in a leaky boat near Veray, Ind., yesterday. Five of them, all children of Charles Irwin, were drowned. One of the rescued, it is feared, will die from fright.

Jefferson A. Brolaska, clerk of the bridge company's office at St. Louis, has been arrested for counterfeiting. He is said to be respectably connected in that city. A large amount of counterfeit railroad tickets were found in his room.

THE DANGER TO RICE-GROWERS.

First Arrival of Japan Rice at San Francisco—A Commercial Sensation.

Ten days ago there arrived at San Francisco a full cargo of Japan rice, containing some 1,250,000 pounds. This is the first arrival of the product that has taken place in several years, and we learn that but few cargoes have ever been received at any port in this country. The San Francisco Bulletin says:

The rice has since been redeemed at the local mill, and presents a handsome appearance, comparing favorably with the Carolina received from the Eastern States and the Hawaiian crop from Carolina seed. The grain is short, thick and pearly white. Importers have been offering it at 6@7 cents in mats and bags, and have placed small lots among the trade. The balance of the cargo was unexpectedly put on the market through the auction room at San Francisco. The quantity named on the catalogue is 9,000 bags. There was a good attendance of buyers, including a large number of Chinese merchants and brokers. Indeed this class formed 50 per cent of the number present, and vied with the Europeans in the bids tendered the auctioneer. A credit of 60 days was offered on purchases of 100 bags, or its equivalent in mats; 90 days for 500 bags, and four months for 1,000 bags. A lot of 100 bags was first put up and started at 4c., the bid being subsequently raised to $5 55 per 100 pounds. A Chinese merchant was the purchaser, the price being fixed, and the assurance being given that the importers would not sell a pound after the sale under 6c. for at least 30 days, some 1,850 bags, of 100 pounds each, were distributed among thirteen houses, at $5 55 per 100 pounds. One house took 500 bags, another 250 bags, and the remainder 100 bags each. The same rice, in 50 pound mats, was then offered, and 2 000 mats sold to a Chinese buyer, at $5 37½ per 100 pounds. On lots for export a drawback of $1 85@1 90 is allowed.

From the Savannah News.

As announced for the past two days the meeting of the rice planters and all interested in the grain was held at Messrs. R. Habersham's Son & Co.'s office at 12 o'clock yesterday. A large acreage was represented. Col. John Screven was called to the chair and Mr. G. M. Pritchard elected secretary. The chairman stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of taking steps against the "Hawaiian treaty," now before Congress, under the provisions of which rice would be imported into the United States free from duty from those islands, and, being raised with the cheap labor of Chinese coolies and emigrants, would operate seriously against the like production of our country. Mr Pritchard read letters and telegrams from Washington urging prompt action, and giving general information as to the amount of rice produced in the Sandwich Islands. A memorial to the United States Senate, which had been previously prepared, was read, and the members present signed it. A committee of three—George B. Pritchard, Jos. Clay and Lewis Haskell—were appointed to procure additional names before the petition should be sent forward, and a committee—Wm. Neyle Harbersham, H. F. Grant and Lewis Haskill—also appointed to assess prorata the planters and procure subscriptions from the merchants.

The importance of sending delegates with the memorial was strongly urged and finally adopted, and Messrs. W. P. Carmichael and Joseph Clay (with Mr. George W. Clay as alternate) were elected to bear the petition. These gentlemen will leave for Washington this morning, and will in person urge against the adoption of a treaty, which is regarded as the entering wedge to free trade.

From the New Orleans Picayune.

This reckless and sectional legislation will be poorly compensated for an appropriation of one or two millions for the levees of the State. It is a foolish policy by which one moneyed makes a donation for the protection of planters, and the next coolly and deliberately enacts a law which is calculated to ruin a large class of them.

It is difficult, too, to understand the wisdom of that statesmanship which is zealous to develop the industries of the Hawaiian Islands at the expense of South Carolina and Louisiana. If the effect of the measure were only to injure the Southern planters, we might understand it better. It will doubtless result in giving as much distress and discouragement to that class of citizens as the most malicious and bitter fanatic in the North can desire. But the evil will not stop with the planter, it will extend also to the colored laborer, who will be at a loss to comprehend the humanity and paternal affection of the government which sacrifices him in order to stimulate and foster the coolie labor of a neighboring country.

It is probable that the favor which the measure appears to receive may be attributable to the influence of the Northern sugar refiners, whose influence in the Treasury Department has for some time been very strong.

It may have been all very well for the government to allow these parties a drawback on their export, which gave them peculiar advantages for rapidly attaining wealth, and stimulated the industry to an enormous degree. But it is going a little too far to break down home industry and home production in order to contribute to the gain of this already favored class. Free trade is a good thing if the principle is equally applied. But it is mahee rather than statesmanship which enforces the principle in one section while the other is fostered by high protective tariffs.

PERILOUS SITUATION.

A Young Lady on a Housetop, which is in a Light Blaze of Fire.

Roanoke News.

We learn that the fine, large dwelling house near Garysburg, owned by J. J. Long, Esq., and at present occupied by Mr. J. B. Tilghman and family, caught fire at an angle of the roof from a chimney spark (it was supposed) about three o'clock on the afternoon of Friday last. There was no male assistance nearer than a quarter of a mile. Mr. T. and his sons were absent, and nearly a mile distant at the time. Mrs. Tilghman and her two daughters, Misses Harriet and Ella, Mrs. T.'s little granddaughter and the school children were the only persons in the house.

Very soon after the alarm was raised the point of danger was ascertained and Miss Harriet Tilghman procured a ladder which was in the yard, some twenty-five steps from the back door, and with it hastened to the house, and then up a flight of stairs to the second floor and by means of it, after being placed in position, reached the scuttle. Here she encountered a volume of smoke. Nothing daunted however, and knowing no time was to be lost, she acted without hesitation and finally reached the burning roof through the trap door, raising the door with her head and turning it over so that she could get on the roof and make her way to the fire.

On the roof a double danger awaited her in the risk of falling to the ground thirty-six feet or more, and of her clothing catching fire from the quivering flames pressed toward her by the high wind prevailing at the time.

Buckets of water had been drawn and carried to the second floor by the school children and by some colored friends on the premises as soon as circumstances would permit, though Miss Harriet was on the roof ten minutes or more before aid reached her.

The buckets had all to be gotten up the ladder and Miss Harriet to reach them had to go to and from the trap door, propably twenty feet or more, and sometimes walked upright on the highest part of the roof with a bucket of water in her hand, at others crawled to the fire as best she could.

Determined to subdue the flames, she succeeded, and thus through her heroic exertions and great daring, the property was saved from destruction and (perhaps) some insurance company or other from a large sum.

The young lady descended in safety and suffered no inconvenience beyond a few bruises.

Louisiana at the Centennial.

Let us not forget that this is the day on which the great Centennial show is opened at Philadelphia—the great city of *Brotherly Love!* And, above all, let us not forget that amid the grand galaxy of free and independent States of this glo-horious Union, Louisiana shines a bright particular star through and in the august persons of *Governor* (!) Kellogg and his staff—conspicuous among whom is Sour, the velocipede rider and the Senator from Avoyelles, who cannot live in the parish he represents in the Legislature.

Louisiana *represented* at the Centennial show, given in honor of American independence and glory, and yet not a single Louisianian representing her—not even a genteel and respectable colored man to the manner born! And yet the representation is according to the fitness of things. Louisiana is not a free independent and sovereign State of this so-called Union; she is a satrapy, ruled over by a proconsul appointed (dictated) from the military power at Washington, and she is as such, well represented by the low, venal myrmidons who will to-day strut their brief hour in the mocking pageant.

No, good old Louisiana—the free State of Louisiana—the Louisiana of whom every honest patriot of America is proud—is not in Philadelphia today; not in heart, soul or body. Therefore no gentleman, no honest, faithful yeoman—not even the good and true freedman—is there to impersonate her. Louisiana is a conquered province, overrun, ruled and robbed by the veriest scurf that war ever breeds, and this scurf desecrates her name in the eyes of the civilized world to day. But the grand old State will prove a phœnix yet. Fortunately for civilization, the worms who crawl over her prostrate form to-day must die and rot, and another hundred years can scarcely hope to produce such another set to mar her fair proportions.—*N. O. Democrat* 11th.

She Didn't Want to Advertise Him.

One day last week a youthful looking woman came into our office and inquired for the editor. Sir, said she, when she had found him, my husband has left me, and I wish to take some action in regard to it. We suggested to her that she had better see a lawyer. No, no, said she, you are the man I wish to see—the editor. I want to put something in the paper about it. Certainly, madame, we replied, you wish to advertise him? No, I do not wish to advertise him, nor to say anything he will not like, but I want him to come back.

She went on to describe him as follows: Name Charles Smith; medium size; fair skin; light complexion, and about 24 years. They were married three years last December and she has one child. They were married by Rev. Moore, of Columbus county, lived for a time at Mr. Wessell's steam mill near this town, and she at present lives 14 miles from town in the neighborhood of Fair Bluff. He left home about the 1st of February. At length comprehending her meaning, we replied: "You simply wish to state for the information of the world at large generally and other woman especially, that he is your lawful husband and is bound by the laws of this State and of the United States, in such cases made and provided to take care of you. Yes, yes, said she before we had concluded our remarks, that is just what I want, and a pleasant smile pervaded her whole countenance, and she added: Do you want my name? Having been informed that it might be advisable, we were informed that her name was Lucy Ann Smith. She thanked us very kindly for putting her in a way of giving the information she so much desired to impart, and having been assured that the Robesonian never fails to reach and reform truant and prodigal husbands, and after expressing the fond hope that in this case especially the remedy would be equal to the emergency, she went on her way rejoicing.—*Robesonian.*

Charge Bayonets!

On Saturday evening a free fight took place at Aycock's rum mill, opposite the federal garrison, between some niggers and soldiers. A darkey by the name of Amos Smith was floored through the instrumentality of the butt end of a musket in the hands of a muscular son of Mars, and then ends were changed and the bayonet was inserted into his left side, causing a dangerous and jagged wound. At last accounts Amos was thought to be in a critical condition. The best of whisky is dangerous to take, but when the fighting kind is lapped up, the consequences are often fearful. Beat bayonets into pruning hooks and cut whisky for lager beer and good apple brandy.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

Northern Methodists.

These have long been noted for their intese loyalty and devotion to Grantism. During the war they burned Southern Methodist churches and shot Southern ministers with gushing devotion to the Union. Since the war they have testified their loyalty by approving every act of oppression of the South. Rev. Dr. Callahan of that loyal body reiterated the other day at the Baltimore conference the charges that he had before made that their Great Book Concern was a fraud and swindle, and that the supra-loyalists in charge thereof had robbed the church of several hundred thousand dollars! Loyalty and roguery! Siamese twins, one and inseparable!—*Southern Home.*

Brief But Brilliant.

The two briefest and most brilliant orators above the sod are Dom Pedro, His Brazillian Majesty, and John A. Moore, Esq., of Halifax, N. C.

When the notables of this sweet-scented country met the former in the harbor of New York in bowing, set and polite speeches the old fellow said, all right. No tomfoolery for him.

The latter attended as spectator a base ball match in his town. The conquered side asked our friend to present the ball, at the same time handing it to him.

Who to? asked he.

To Capt. R.

Oh, certainly, said he.

Cap'n here's your ball.

Capt. R. accepted it with a bow, stepped back and delivered a flourishing oration. The presenter, amazed, pulled off his hat and listened with an intensity that was ravishing.

He retired to his room, ordered Rice's manual (or somebody else's) and at once began a hasty, though thorough study of the art and mystery of the literature of baseballism.

It is more amusing as our friend is a fine orator and first class lawyer. Pardon us, John.—*Tarboro Southerner.*

At Philadelphia Wednesday a man named Brown and a woman, both drunk, jumped into the river hand in hand. The man was rescued and says he is from New Jersey and never saw the woman before.

The republican convention which met at Trenton, N. J., Wednesday was composed of the friends of Blaine; the platform leaves the delegation uninstructed.

The bell of the Old South Church at Boston has been taken down and the work of demolition commenced.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKETS

The official quotations of the Produce Exchange are posted daily at 1 P. M., and refer to prices at that hour.

THURSDAY, May 11.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations firm at 30 cents per gallon. Sales of 347 casks at 30 cents, and 75 casks (city distilled) at 31 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 for strained and $1 60 for good strained. Sales of 655 bbls strained at $1 55, 80 do. good strained at $1 60, 7 do. No. 1 at $2 25, 40 do. good No. 1 at $2 50, and 50 do. pale at $4 to $5.

TAR—Official quotations firm at $1 45. Sales of 362 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotaions steady at $1 15 for hard, $2 10 for soft and $2 75 for virgin. Sales of 1,140 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market steady; last sales at 63 @64 cents per bushel for Hyde county and 66 cents for North county (in bulk).

COTTON—Official quotations nominal, as follows:

Ordinary	— cents.
Good Ordinary	10 "
Strictly Good Ordinary	— "
Low Middling	10⅞ "
Middling	11¼ "
Good Middling	— "

FRIDAY, May 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 30½ cents. Sales of 58 casks at 30 cents, 126 do. at 30½ cents and 25 do. (city distilled) at 31½ cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—Official quotations firm at $1 55 for strained and $1 60 for good strained. Sales of 500 bbls at quotations, and 25 bbls good No. 2 at $1 75.

TAR—Official quotations dull at $1 35. Sales of 528 bbls at $1 35.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 15 for hard, $2 10 for soft, and $2 75 for virgin. Sales of 738 bbls at quotations.

CORN.—Market steady at 63@64 cents for Hyde, and 66 cents for North county (in bulk).

COTTON—Official quotations dull and nominal, with nothing doing.

SATURDAY, May 13.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 30 cents per gallon. Sales of 5 casks (city distilled) at 31 cents, 118 do. at 30, 50 do. at 29½, and 36 casks at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm $1 55 for strained and $1 60 for good strained. Sales of 350 bbls C (strained) and above C last evening at $1 60, 200 bbls pale at $4.

TAR—Official quotations dull at $1 25. Sales of 83 bbls at quotations and 35 bbls at $1 30.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 15 for hard, $2 10 for soft and $2 75 for virgin. Sales of 192 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market steady; last sales at 63 @64 cents for Hyde, and 66 cents for North county (in bulk).

COTTON—Official quotations nominal. Sales of 24 bales low grade as follows: 3 bales at 8 cents, 17 do. at 8¼ cents, 2 do. at 9 cents and 2 do. at 9½ cents.

MONDAY, May 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 29 cents. Sales of 150 casks at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 for strained and $1 60 for good strained. Sales of 300 bbls strained at $1 55, 150 do No. 1 at $3, 29 do pale at $4 per bbl.

TAR—Officials quotations quiet at $1 30 bid. Sales of 204 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 15@$1 20 for hard, $2 10 for soft and $2 15 for virgin. Sales of 383 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market steady. No sales reported. Last sales at 63@64 cents per bushel for Hyde county and 66 cents for North county.

COTTON—Market dull and nominal. No quotations. Sales of 11 bales inferior grades as follows: 2 at 8 cents, 7 at 8¼ and 2 at 9 cents.

TUESDAY, May 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at 28½ cents. Sales of 200 casks at 28½ cents and 50 casks (city distilled, P O B) at 30 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 for strained, $1 60 for good strained. Sales of 500 bbls good strained at $1 60 and 150 bbls pale at $3 50.

TAR—Official quotations unchanged. Sales of 92 bbls at $1 25.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 20 for hard, $2 15 for soft and $2 75 for virgin. Sales of 94 bbls at quotations.

CORN.—Market firm. Sales of 7,673 bushels at 70 cents, 71 cents and 72 cents per bushel for Hyde county and 72½ cents per bushel for North county (in bulk).

COTTON—No official quotations and no sales reported.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet and steady at 28½ cents. Sales of 15 casks at 29 cents and 200 casks at 28½ cents and 68 casks (selected) at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 for strained and $1 60 for good strained. Sales of 350 bbls C (strained) and above C last evening at $1 60, 200 bbls pale at $4.

TAR—Official quotations dull at $1 25. Sales of 83 bbls at quotations and 35 bbls at $1 30.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 15 for hard, $2 10 for soft and $2 75 for virgin. Sales of 192 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market steady; last sales at 63 @64 cents for Hyde, and 66 cents for North county (in bulk).

COTTON—Official quotations nominal. Sales of 24 bales low grade as follows: 3 bales at 8 cents, 17 do. at 8¼ cents, 2 do. at 9 cents and 2 do. at 9½ cents.

MONDAY, May 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 29 cents. Sales of 150 casks at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 for strained and $1 60 for good strained. Sales of 300 bbls strained at $1 55, 150 do No. 1 at $3, 29 do pale at $4 per bbl.

TAR—Officials quotations quiet at $1 30 bid. Sales of 204 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 15@$1 20 for hard, $2 10 for soft and $2 15 for virgin. Sales of 383 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market steady. No sales reported. Last sales at 63@64 cents per bushel for Hyde county and 66 cents for North county.

COTTON—Market dull and nominal. No quotations. Sales of 11 bales inferior grades as follows: 2 at 8 cents, 7 at 8¼ and 2 at 9 cents.

TUESDAY, May 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at 28½ cents. Sales of 200 casks at 28½ cents and 50 casks (city distilled, P O B) at 30 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 for strained, $1 60 for good strained. Sales of 500 bbls good strained at $1 60 and 150 bbls pale at $3 50.

TAR—Official quotations unchanged. Sales of 92 bbls at $1 25.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 20 for hard, $2 15 for soft and $2 75 for virgin. Sales of 94 bbls at quotations.

CORN.—Market firm. Sales of 7,673 bushels at 70 cents, 71 cents and 72 cents per bushel for Hyde county and 72½ cents per bushel for North county (in bulk).

COTTON—No official quotations and no sales reported.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet and steady at 28½ cents. Sales of 15 casks at 29 cents and 200 casks at 28½ cents and 68 casks (selected) at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 for strained and $1 60 for good strained. Sales of 350 bbls C (strained) and above C last evening at $1 60, 200 bbls pale at $4.

TAR—Official quotations dull at $1 25. Sales of 83 bbls at quotations and 35 bbls at $1 30.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 15 for hard, $2 10 for soft and $2 75 for virgin. Sales of 192 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market steady; last sales at 63 @64 cents for Hyde, and 66 cents for North county (in bulk).

COTTON—Official quotations nominal. Sales of 24 bales low grade as follows: 3 bales at 8 cents, 17 do. at 8¼ cents, 2 do. at 9 cents and 2 do. at 9½ cents.

MONDAY, May 15.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at 29 cents. Sales of 150 casks at 29 cents per gallon.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 for strained and $1 60 for good strained. Sales of 300 bbls strained at $1 55, 150 do No. 1 at $3, 29 do pale at $4 per bbl.

TAR—Officials quotations quiet at $1 30 bid. Sales of 204 bbls at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at $1 15@$1 20 for hard, $2 10 for soft and $2 15 for virgin. Sales of 383 bbls at quotations.

CORN—Market steady. No sales reported. Last sales at 63@64 cents per bushel for Hyde county and 66 cents for North county.

COTTON—Market dull and nominal. No quotations. Sales of 11 bales inferior grades as follows: 2 at 8 cents, 7 at 8¼ and 2 at 9 cents.

TUESDAY, May 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Official quotations steady at 28½ cents. Sales of 200 casks at 28½ cents and 50 casks (city distilled, P O B) at 30 cents.

ROSIN—Official quotations firm at $1 55 for strained, $1 60 for good strained. Sales of 500 bbls good strained at $1 60 and 150 bbls pale at $3 50.

TAR—Official quotations unchanged. Sales of 92 bbls at $1 25.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Official quotations quiet at $1 20 for hard, $2 15 for soft and $2 75 for virgin. Sales of 94 bbls at quotations.

CORN.—Market firm. Sales of 7,673 bushels at 70 cents, 71 cents and 72 cents per bushel for Hyde county and 72½ cents per bushel for North county (in bulk).

CO

Wilmington Journal.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1876.

THE WINSLOW CASE.

The Richmond *Dispatch* briefly and we think correctly sums up the salient points at issue between Great Britain and the United States in the matter of the demand for the extradition of Winslow, the notorious Boston forger.

Commenting upon Mr. FISH's last note to the United States Charge d'Affaires in London, the *Dispatch* says:

"Its reasoning needs no strengthening when it denies that England can herself change the provisions of a treaty; but England claims no such thing. She claims that she has a right to see that the article of the treaty requiring the surrender of fugitives from justice be not perverted from its original purpose and used to recover the bodies of persons who could not be disturbed in England, if charged there only with the offence for which the claiming government wishes to try them. England argues that when the treaty provides for the return of a person charged with felony, or any other crime therein named, it does in effect provide that such person shall not be extradited to be tried for any other offence; and so she asks Uncle Sam to give his word that the extradited individual shall not be tried for any other offence. But he refuses to do so. He claims that he has a right to Winslow's body, and that England has no right to attempt to make any conditions precedent to its surrender. We are pretty sure that England will stand firm. She could hardly yield such a point. Mr. Fish will also stand firm, the case being one involving no risk of war or any other unpleasant result. The consequences will probably be the abrogation of the old treaty and possibly the making of a new one; and in this new one may be inserted all the provisions which John Ball so much desires to see respected in the Winslow case. Or, failing to get them, England will almost certainly refuse to enter into a new extradition treaty at all."

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRACY AND ITS LATE CONVENTION;

In the State Democratic Convention that met and adjourned last week there were two parties. One was not only in favor of a straight-out ticket, but in favor of making a platform at once on which to stand in the ensuing campaign. The other, no matter what may have been the feeling on the straight-out question, were opposed to adopting any platform or policy at this early day in the canvass, believing that as a matter of policy, this should be deferred till some future day.

As our readers already know the latter party prevailed and all action in reference to platform and candidates was postponed. As to the propriety of the action of the convention the press of the State does not seem to be as much divided as was the convention We are truly glad to see, however, that while our friends over the line are divided on this question they are thoroughly united in the determination to rescue their State from Radical rule.

Commenting upon the action of the convention;

The Kingstree *Star* says:

As the convention has adopted the policy we advocated, whether inconsistent and unwise or not, we dismiss the subject, and will pass on to more vital and important issues relating to the present and future.

The Sumter *Southron* says:

While we do not doubt the wisdom of waiting for the present, before any further action is taken, we favor a straight-out fight when the time comes. We have had coalition and Bolter movements enough to satisfy the most hopeful, that no good can come out of such a programme. We are willing to wait, but when the time comes, let us have action, plain and straight-out.

The Sumter *Watchman* says:

"Upon the whole we regard the action wise and judicious. It is true the convention did not represent the masses of the white people of the State, as, except probably in the upper tiers of counties, the organization is a mere skeleton; but it is probably well for the future movements of events, going to work out for us a sound and substantial State Government, based upon honesty and economy, that those holding views so impracticable should be allowed to see the strength of those views with the people, as the distractions resulting from their agitation will sooner cease.

In restricting its action, then, the Convention acted wisely, and no harm, probably, was done.

The Marion *Star* says:

A straight State ticket is that, of all things, which we desire most, but it is the maddest folly for us even to dream of such a thing with our present organization and the public mind divided.

The Charleston *Journal of Commerce* says:

The tone of discussion and the temper of the delegates indicated too plainly to admit of any shadow of doubt that when the time comes for organizing the State campaign the people will demand a straight-out-and-out Democratic ticket for candidate for Governor down. And policy as well as principle requires that a full ticket be nominated. Governor Chamberlain may be good enough Republican, but this year the Democrats of South Carolina want sa Democrat for their standard bearer.

The Timmonsville *News* says:

We do not presume to dictate the future policy of the party; but we do mean to express the conviction that a Democratic leader is needed in the highest place upon the ticket to guide us safely along the paths to victory. "Give the flock a shepherd." The Democratic flock can at least get much nearer the fold with a trusty shepherd than without one. The odds are two to one that with safe guidance they can get safely within the fold.

Some time since a weger was made between a New Yorker and an old Californian, the former betting $25,000 against $15,000 that it was impossible to bring mustangs into this Eastern climate, subject them to Eastern fare and have them keep their speed. The race is to take place within the present month, and to come off within one hundred miles of New York. The race is to be run in relays, the entire distance ridden by one man, and not more than thirty horses are to be used. Thirty-six mustangs have already arrived at Jersey City, N. J., designed for the race.

The trustees of Davidson College on the 27th of June will elect two professors, one of Latin and one of mathematics.

THE AMENDMENTS AND THE CONVENTION THAT PROPOSED THEM—THE PEOPLE AGAINST THE OFFICEHOLDERS.

The Convention that was called to propose amendments to the Constitution met and adjourned after a session of thirty working days. Numbered among the things of the past, it is now evermore powerless both for good and for evil. Its work is done and the fruit of its labors may be summed up in the brief but comprehensive declaration that at a comparatively small cost it has put it in the power of the people of North Carolina henceforth to govern themselves.

The apprehensions of friends favorable to constitutional reform, but fearful lest the movement that led to the Convention might be a hazardous political experiment and the slanders of enemies hostile to any change that promised to free the people from the burden of the cast iron Canby Constitution, have alike proved groundless. The question now is, not whether the Convention can be trusted to change the Constitution, but whether the people of North Carolina can be trusted with the government of North Carolina.

It was the purpose of the Canby Constitution to take from the people the power to govern themselves. It is the purpose of the proposed amendments to restore to them that power, and in the amplest manner. It was the purpose, we repeat, of those who framed the Constitution to fasten upon the people of North Carolina a government that for years to come they would be unable to change, and so has said one of the most influential as well as one of the most unworthy members of the Convention that framed it. How successfully that purpose was carried out is shown by the fact that to-day after eight years of persistent effort, we have still to undo their infamous work, have still before us the task of freeing the people from the power of the officeholders.

The people do not need to be told how anxiously and how unscrupulously the enemies of constitutional reform have sought to prevent any and every change in the Canby Constitution. Up to the very day that it adjourned almost, it was said the Convention would take from the people the few rights they still enjoyed, and that their homesteads would be lost; but the result proves the charge to have been utterly false, and to-day the homestead is as safe as any Constitution and laws can make it. Indeed, the only proposition affecting the homestead and personal property exemption provisions presented to the Convention for its consideration was introduced by a Radical delegate. Whereupon it was promptly decided to be within the restrictions of the act of Assembly calling the Convention and therefore beyond its power to act upon in any way. It was said the Convention would discriminate in favor of lawyers and rich men in exempting property from taxation, but the Constitution stands unchanged by the amendments in that respect. It was said that in order to keep negroes from voting the Convention would in the future require of white men also a property qualification for voting, but the amendments make no such requirement. It was said the Convention would not obey the restrictions imposed upon its power by the act of Assembly calling it into existence, but no man can point to a single instance in which the Convention disregarded these restrictions. It is true that a large number of the Radical delegates in the Convention formally protested in writing against being required to take the oath to obey the restrictions and against its binding effect when taken. The Democrats made no such protest, but cheerfully took the oath and faithfully obeyed it. It was said that by the action of the Convention the sessions of the Legislature would be lengthened and the expense to the people increased; and the truth is the amendments both greatly shorten the sessions of the Legislature and greatly diminish their cost. It was said that, in round numbers, the Convention would cost the people of North Carolina the vast sum of five hundred thousand dollars, and in point of fact it has not cost in exact numbers as much as thirty-two thousand dollars, barely more than one-twentieth part of five hundred thousand dollars. It was said the amendments would not be submitted to the people for ratification, or if they were submitted, that not more than thirty days would be given for their consideration. But the Convention did submit the amendments to the people for ratification and gave thirteen months instead of thirty days for their consideration and examination.

The work of the Convention has come to an end and time has shown all the charges made by the enemies of Constitutional reform against it to have been false, utterly false. The work of the people is still to be done. If they will only be as true to themselves as was the Convention, all will be well. Do we wish to be free from the Canby Constitution or do we wish to remain slaves under it still longer? That is the question we have now to decide. We can decide it just as we wish, for the power to do so is placed in our hands by the proposed amendments.

If the Canby Constitution remains unchanged it will be because the people of North Carolina declare at the polls that they desire it to remain unchanged. If it be not changed now no man in North Carolina may say that its provisions do not represent the will and wish of the people in North Carolina. Which is the better for our State, the cast iron Canby Constitution and the rule of officeholders, or the amendments and the rule of the people? Let the people speak out. The power to do so at the ballot box is placed in our hands by the proposed amendments. They must speak out now or hereafter hold their peace.

"Personal distinction, unless it be very genuine and of considerable extent, will be scarcely worth carrying to Philadelphia for the present. Small great men are pretty easily lost in the crowd of "distinguished guests" there present, and the only use there can be in taking one's little stock of importance with him to the exhibition is to discover how small a thing local reputation may be."

So says the New York *Evening Post*. But for all that, Governor Brogden went to the Centennial.

The following "fashion notes for Republicans" appear in the good-humored *New Era*, of Hopkinsville, Alabama:

"Faces are worn long. 'Rings' are still in vogue. Plain hempen neckties are shown for officials. Pockets are made full and are of steel colored material. Striped suitings are much in use for the elect. They are out *a la Joyce*. Broad steel bracelets, with a new patent lock, are to be worn this summer. Black is the popular color for reputations. Patterns for 'office' wear are gored in front and extensively trailed."

MAJOR ENGELHARD.

It affords us the most unalloyed pleasure to transfer to the columns of the JOURNAL some of the many warm expressions of sentiment and opinion which our cotemporaries have seen fit to utter in connection with Maj. Engelhard's announcement of his withdrawal from his editorial position on this paper. Coming as they do from a class of men who are best capable of making a true estimate of the ability and services of an editor, we publish them not only as a reiteration of our own sentiment and opinion, but to give to the readers of the JOURNAL an opportunity of seeing at a glance the high estimation to which Major Engelhard's talents and accomplishments have elevated the character of the JOURNAL for ability, chastity, dignity and courtesy, with his brethren of the press:

From the Charlotte Observer.

RETIREMENT OF MAJ. ENGELHARD FROM THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

It is with an unfeigned regret that we notice the retirement of Maj. Engelhard of the Wilmington Journal, for we feel as if one of the most honored landmarks of North Carolina journalism had been removed from our midst. The Journal, under the management of Major Engelhard, has long been considered, both in and out of the State, as the leading and most influential journal in the whole State. The paper has always been chaste, dignified and courteous; and being edited with marked ability, commanded the admiration and respect of its readers everywhere. Mr. Engelhard, besides being a chivalric, high-toned gentleman and a writer and scholar of enviable attainments, has been a true patriot, a hard worker and a faithful friend to his country and State. He should surely have more than our good will for his eminent services, but he deserves also some substantial recognition at the hands of the people for whom he has labored so long and so faithfully. His adieu to the patrons of the JOURNAL is simple and modest, and yet is full of such deep feeling and tender pathos, that we cannot but put it in the first place in our columns and commend its careful perusal to all our readers. Few men in the State have done more for the Democratic party, and now let that party when it assembles in Raleigh, so acknowledge and show his gratitude, by making some suitable recognition for the services of which it has so long been the recipient.

From the Raleigh News.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL—WITHDRAWAL OF MAJOR ENGELHARD.

The JOURNAL of Tuesday contains a card from Maj. Jos. A. Engelhard, announcing the severence of his connection with that paper. This will be learned with profound regret by his brethren of the press with whom he has been so long associated by the pleasantest of ties, cemented by unvarying courtesy, and eminent fairness in discussion. It will be learned by the people with a sensation of a great loss. It is the extinguishment of a beacon light, which, during the dark and stormy days of many of the past ten years has guided their movements and cheered their hopes. Major Engelhard has commanded by his ability the most conspicuous place in the journalism of the State since the war. His political information was extensive, his enthusiasm unbounded, and the vigor of his thoughts was adorned by a gracefulness of expression which clothed even the harsh features of political strife with attractiveness.

We do not write his journalistic obituary. Qualifications such as he possesses must soon find another field.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

Maj. Jos. A. Engelhard, for many years editor of the Wilmington JOURNAL, has terminated his connection with that paper. We regret to record this change. Maj. Engelhard has occupied a leading position among our democratic journals, and has exerted a wide and useful influence as a high toned, fair and honorable man in the politics of the State. He retires with our best wishes for success in whatever his hands may find to do.

From the Rocky Mount Mail.

MAJOR ENGELHARD.

We regret to announce that this gentleman has severed his connection with the Wilmington JOURNAL. The regret is made deep and sincere by the consciousness of the fact that his services are of paramount importance to the journalistic profession, and particularly at this time, when it is just ready to "form in line of battle" for the severest contest that will ever be fought in this country. But we trust that he will soon fall into ranks in another part of the field, and give the country the benefit of his ripe experience, sagacious forethought and powerful pen. But should his withdrawal be permanent he will carry into his honored retirement the splendid renown of a brilliant achievement upon the well fought field of journalism, and the sincerest wishes of those with whom he so faithfully labored.

From the Norfolk (Va.) Landmark.

We regret to learn that Major J. A. Engelhard, late editor of that able paper the Wilmington JOURNAL, has retired from his place as its chief. This is greatly to be regretted, for Major Engelhard is a gentleman of great vigor of mind, a fluent writer, an effective speaker, and an ornament to his native State. What his plans for the future are we are not informed, but whatever he may attempt will be well done, and we wish him abundant success in any career which he may shape out for himself in the future.

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY PAPERS FOR APRIL.

We are indebted to the Secretary, Rev. J. William Jones, for the last number of this invaluable publication, in which he sums up with inexorable logic and in a judicial temper the evidence in regard to the treatment of prisoners. He shows:

1st. That the policy, orders and intention of the Confederate Government were that our prisoners should be kindly treated.

2d. That in individual cases where these regulations were violated it was without the knowledge or approbation of the Confederate Government.

3d. The Federal prisoners had the same rations and other supplies as the Confederate soldiers.

4th. The mortality was less than that of our prisoners in the North, and would have been still less but for the Federal government having made medical supplies contraband of war, and refused to take their prisoners home either with or without exchange.

5th. That the Confederate prisoners in "Northern prison pens" were treated with deliberate cruelty, denied proper medicines, clothing, and food, by the express orders of E. M. Stanton, Federal Secretary.

6th. That all the suffering on both sides was avoidable by carrying out the terms of the cartel of exchange, and that the Federal government is alone responsible for obstructing that cartel.

The above points are fully sustained by the facts brought to light by Dr. Jones, and he deserves the thanks of the South for the noble vindication of our record which he has given to the world.

Captain Eads has requested the Secretary of War to order a measurement of the depth of the channel between the Mississippi jetties. This is done to refute the recently published assertion that there are only twelve feet in the channel, and that the bar is reforming in front of the jetties.

LET NO MAN FROM THE SOUTH BE PUT ON THE PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

The prevailing sentiment of the South in reference to the impropriety of placing a Southern man upon the Presidential ticket by the St. Louis Convention has been expressed in such unmistakable terms that any attempt to do so is now as impracticable as it is impolitic. Ransom, Gordon and Lamar, one of whom doubtless would be the nominee, if any Southern man was to be so honored, have each, if we mistake not, expressed in the plainest possible manner their disapprobation of any such policy.

There can be no doubt we think, as the Petersburg *Index and Appeal* says, that "the presence of any Southern name on the ticket, whether the nominee were a native or adopted son of this section would immeasurably damage the cause in the Northern States. We have been convinced, however reluctantly, but by proofs and instances that could not be whistled down, that whatever is Southern is regarded in the North with disfavor and suspicion. The victorious section has determined not to release for many years to come, the fruits and spoils of its Southern conquest. To its perverted sectional mind, it appears that the South should be more than satisfied—should in fact be profoundly grateful—that her people have not suffered any of the bloody penalties of rebellion, and are admitted to a quasi but closely restricted and frequently menaced representation on the floor of Congress. That such a condition of things exists is not creditable to the magnanimity of the victors, that is made so often the occasion of their boast; but it would be sheer folly to deny its existence."

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE COUNTRY.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* makes a strong appeal to the young men of the country, and not only to them, but to those whose duty it is to give the needed instruction to young men, to do their full duty in the great campaign now about to begin. It says:

There is no duty devolving upon the democratic party of more vital importance than that of showing by the facts of history the ignorance, wickedness and fanatical malignity of the party that has controlled the government for the past fifteen years. The materials are shamefully and humiliatingly abundant. From the White House, where bribes have been proffered and accepted, through every department of the government where thieves have held supreme sway, down through all the gradations of office, until clerks and scullions have been reached, is one long march of fraud and corruption. Surely the young men of the country, reading this history, backed up as it may be, by proof convincing and unanswerable, will not be likely to cast their first vote to perpetrate the party that it sinks to soundless depths of infamy. Let the grand work then of educating the young men of the country begin in earnest. The interests at stake are of such overwhelming importance as to enlist the best men and the best minds of the country. Democratic clubs should be organized in every town, village, city and neighborhood throughout the land. Rallying points should be established everywhere. Earnest work, unceasing, and aggressive work should be the watchword. Thorough organization is demanded by every consideration of public safety. The country is to be flooded by Republican lies; they must be throttled by Democratic truths, killed as they are hatched, and the young and the old molded into a solid phalanx to bear the Democratic banner on to victory.

HOW OUR PRESIDENTS HAVE BEEN NOMINATED.

Washington, the immortal George, needed no nomination to point him out to the electoral college as the choice of the country for President; nor was there any formal nomination of the elder Adams. He and Mr. Jefferson were by common consent the candidates respectively of the administration and opposition parties, then called Federal and Republican.

In 1800, the first formal nomination for President was made, and it was made by a caucus of the Republican members of Congress and Mr. Jefferson was the nominee, and was elected. In 1804 he was re-elected. In 1808 the Congressional Republican caucus nominated Mr. Madison, and he was elected. In 1812 Mr. Madison was again nominated by a Congressional Republican caucus and again elected. In 1816 Mr. Monroe was nominated by a Congressional Republican caucus and was elected. In 1820 there was no opposition to Mr. Monroe's reelection—only one electoral vote being cast against him.

In 1824 the Congressional caucus rule had become very odious to the Republican party. A large majority of the members refused to take any part in such a body or to be bound by its decision. In spite of them, however, a Congressional caucus was called and nominated Mr. Crawford, only about one-third of the republican members being present. The result was the celebrated "scrub race" of that year, in which Gen. Jackson, Henry Clay and John Quincey Adams took part. This was the end of "King Caucus" as a presidential nominating machine. Immediately thereafter Gen. Jackson was put in nomination for the next term by the Tennessee Legislature, and was elected in 1828 over Mr. Adams by a very decided majority.

In 1832 the present or convention system of making nominations began. There was no open opposition to the reelection of President Jackson, but there were differences of opinion as to the candidate for Vice President. To reconcile these differences a national convention of the Jackson party, then and since known as the Democratic party, was called to meet in Baltimore in May, 1832, to nominate a candidate for Vice President. The convention met, formally adopted the celebrated "two-thirds rule" and nominated Mr. Van-Buren for Vice President. The Convention also passed a resolution cordially concurring in the repeated nominations which General Jackson had received in various parts of the country for re-election as President.

Since that day Presidential candidates have been brought forward by national conventions of the parties to which they respectively belonged, except in the case of Horace Greeley, who was nominated by a party to which he did not belong.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says the officers of the steamer Chas. H. Durfee, which arrived in that city on Tuesday evening from Shreveport, report "that when that packet landed at Coushatta, on Sunday last, it was ascertained that Twitchell stated that he knew the man who shot him, and that he did not care to have the matter investigated.

Twichell is rapidly recovering.

The clerk of the court came down on the Durfee, and will lay the matter before the Acting Governor.

The man who did the shooting is supposed to be one of his own party."

THE TWO-THIRDS RULE.

The following utterances in regard to the two-thirds rule, that is to say the rule requiring the concurrence of two-thirds of a National Convention to make a nomination for President or Vice President, we take from the Raleigh *News*, and we have read them with both surprise and regret. It says:

The approaching Democratic National Convention revives the question of the mode of selecting candidates, whether by majority or the two-thirds rule. The first is strictly republican, the latter a shrewd device of intriguers to disappoint their opponents, quite as often to disappoint themselves, and to foist upon the country some least expected man. It is the fatal device that has killed off the really competent men, the men of character, talent and service, and thrust into prominence men who might be respectable as cross-road politicians, rarely able to reach the higher level of statesmanship. It is this rule that has on several occasions given the Presidency to mediocre men, and it is this rule that has so inflamed the ambition of little men, because the rule working so ruthlessly for the degradation or punishment of real merit made it always possible that to work any solution, accident, spleen, or the necessity of a final conclusion would compel a combination upon some one least objectionable to all the others.

The rule is a wholly artificial one, the outgrowth of that keenness begotten on the race-track or the betting table. It shocks plain common sense and the principles of fair and open dealing. It confuses plain, honest men and confronts them with results least expected and least acceptable to them. It weights the campaign with a load of a candidate unknown, unacceptable and accidental, for whom a factitious enthusiasm has to be created.

Before the war the existence of slavery made the rule defensible because the South found in it a weapon with which to combat the encroachments of the abolitionists. Now, there is no need for it, for in the selection of candidates for the Presidency the South has no sectional interests to advance, and nothing to seek but peace and its rights as guaranteed under the constitution, and this can best be done by the selection of one of the Northern or Western gentlemen already familiar to all in connection with the nomination, whose choice can be made under the old fashioned, plain, honest and satisfactory Republican rule that the majority shall decide.

If our cotemporary had remembered that the two-thirds rule had been almost invariably adopted by the National Conventions of the old Democratic party, though no such rule obtained in the old whig National Conventions, we feel quite sure its utterances in regard to the propriety of adopting that rule at the approaching St. Louis Convention would have been made in language less likely to offend the feelings and prejudices of the many thousands of good and true men in North Carolina who still regard with affectionate reverence the traditions and practices of the old Democratic party. We read the article with as much surprise as regret for the reason that our cotemporary is usually so careful and considerate of the feelings of all classes of our people. We feel perfectly sure that no offence was intended.

OUR GOVERNOR—WHAT IS THOUGHT OF HIM.

Governor Brogden's refusal to make requisition for the North Carolina rogues in the Alabama Legislature is attracting attention and exciting comment outside of the State, and very naturally the comment is very unfavorable.

The Lynchburg (Virginia) *News* says:

The miserable creature who stains the proud and pure annals of the old North State by his miserable misdoings refuses his aid in bringing fugitive criminals to the bar of justice, lending the sanction and authority of the Governorship to the shelter of malefactors, who happen to belong to his own corrupt party.

If it is true that the receiver is as bad as the thief, is not the protector of the criminal an equal partner in his crime?

We are glad to believe that after the close of the year 1876, this bad man will no longer lord it over the good people of Carolina.

Clapp, the Congressional Printer, is severely overhauled in the report of the House committee on printing. The management of the office in all its branches is denounced in scathing terms, and its entire abolition is recommended. The committee then ask that Clapp be turned over to the District Attorney to be indicted for the frauds and criminal extravagance which they have discovered, and that inquiries be made as to whether he be an officer of the United States, with a view to his impeachment. It was given out the other day that the committee would let Clapp down gently, but if this report be considered gentle by the Democratic investigators the other threatened officials, as the Philadelphia *Times* says, may well dread those of the harsh kind. When they have tried Clapp in the criminal courts, impeached him and abolished the fat berth wherein he has thrived so well, as recommended by the committee, they will have done for him pretty effectively.

The military expedition against the Indians of the Yellowstone Valley will consist of three columns—one commanded by General Terry, embracing 900 men, starting from Fort Lincoln in Wyoming Territory; one commanded by General Gibbons, comprising 700 infantry and cavalry, marching eastward from Fort Ellis, in Montana, and the third under General Crooks, consisting of 500 men, marching northward from Wyoming. The different columns will be several hundred miles apart, and will of course have to act independently. Terry, Crooks and Gibbons have had no little experience as Indian fighters.

The Boston *Advertiser* says: The Massachusetts Historical Society has long been in possession of the valuable and interesting autograph of Washington's address to the officers of his army at Newburg, and several original letters authenticating or illustrating it. By order of the society these manuscripts are now published as a contribution to the literature of the Centennial year.

The number of visitors at the opening of the Centennial was variously estimated at from 50,000 to 300,000. The press dispatches are responsible for the first and some "reliable gentleman accustomed to estimating crowds" we presume, is responsible for the last. By the way what has become of that wonderful machinery that was to spore one by telegram, some where in the city, every time a vistior passed through a gate?

OUR GOVERNOR—WHERE IS HE?

None of the papers, so far as we have seen, great or small, have noticed Governor Brogden's presence at the opening of the Centennial. Taken in connection with the announcement made by the Raleigh papers that the Governor had certainly left the seat of his own government for the big show, this fact makes us fear some of the brethren may become uneasy lest the "old war horse" is lost, or has strayed or has been stolen.

Is it possible that the Governor of North Carolina, one of the "Old Thirteen" (the State we mean, not Governor) could be in Philadelphia and present by special invitation at the opening of the Centennial and yet escape the vigilant eye of the ubiquitous, universal, indefatigable reporter, of all colors, races, sexes and countries, without regard to previous condition of servitude? Our old Curtis has, (we trust that no evil fate has made it proper to say *had*) a voice that in any multitude, no matter how vast the sea of upturned faces, was wont to make him the observed of all observers, the cynosure of all eyes and the terror of all ears.

Where is he, where is our Curtis?

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says: "An amusing incident, which has not yet found its way into print, happened on the occasion of the visit of Dom Pedro to the Supreme Court Chamber on Monday last. Dom Pedro was conversing in an audible tone with the Brazilian Minister while Justice Miller was reading an opinion. The marshal of the court rapped and commanded silence, and Justice Miller suspended his reading and remarked sternly, 'We don't allow but one to talk here at a time.' The Emperor was quite discomfitted and shut up at once, and as soon as he recovered his equanimity, left. Neither the Justice nor the Marshal knew who he was. Afterward some one remarked to Justice Miller that it was the Emperor of Brazil whom he had rebuked, when the Justice said Emperors must respect the proprieties of the court room just as well as common people."

The Jackson (Mississippi) *Clarion* earnestly calls upon the Democratic members of its Congressional delegation to go before the Senate Committee and refute the slanders of "Ex" Governor Ames. It says:

"As witnesses having knowledge of the matters whereof they will speak, we trust the Mississippi delegation—Messrs. Lamar, Singleton, Money and Hooker—will, if they have not already done so, demand a hearing upon the various points within the scope of the investigation, viz: The late election, its fairness and legality; the obedience of our people to law; the corruption and dishonesty of carpet bag rule, its extravagant expenditures and the profligacy and wastefulness of its financial system. It is time this vindication was made; and for the good name of our people and the cause of right and justice, the sooner it is made the better."

The terms of twenty-six United States Senators will end on the 4th of next March, namely, of seventeen Republicans and nine Democrats, as follows:

Republicans—Clayton, Arkansas; Logan, Illinois; Wright, Iowa; Harvey, Kansas; West, Louisiana; Morrill, Maine; Boutwell, Massachusetts; Ferry, Michigan; Windom, Minnesota; Alcorn, Mississippi; Hitchcock, Nebraska; Cragin, New Hampshire; Frelinghuysen, New Jersay; Anthony, Rhode Island; Robertson, South Carolina; Hamilton, Texas; and Howe Wisconsin.

Democrats—Goldthwaite, Alabama; Saulsbury, Delaware; Norwood, Georgia; Stevenson, Kentucky; Ransom, North Carolina; Kelly, Oregon; Cooper, Tennessee; Davis West Virginia; and Johnston, Virginia.

The Centennial now opened, gains its brightest flowers, says the Philadelphia *North American*, in the friendly reunion of all the States. Here at last the bitter disputes of three decades and the bloody arbitrament of one, find their adjustment in a cordial fraternity that celebrates what is equally dear to every State and citizen, contemplates advantages that have no narrower dimensions. The nation gives its authority to the day and the event; and every State and every Territory participates equally in the glory and will participate in the gain. The original Commonwealths are present as when, one hundred years ago, they staked all for a less hope than this reality; and their first great reunion defends the early Union and witnesses descendants larger and stronger than they were, looking rationally to a greater development and to greater power under the same principles.

Judge Trent, in the United States Circuit Court at St. Louis, on Thursday granted another stay of execution of sentence in the case of McKee and Maguire for one week, requiring McKee to give an additional bond of $25,000, and Maguire an additional bond of $20,000.

Is it not rather strange, when a jury has found a man guilty and the Judge has refused to grant him a new trial, for the Judge to give the prisoner successive leaves of absence from the penitentiary to go about the country looking for somebody to pardon him? Isn't it?

Here is how the small change famine works in New York. A person who tenders a one dollar bill for a car fare and receives 95 cents, fractional notes or silver, in change, gets something he can sell for 98 to 100 cents, and thereby gets his car ride free or at a cost of two cents. In places where lager beer is sold for five cents a glass, if dollar bills are changed the seller loses a good part or the whole value of the beer sold. For a time the car companies rather profited by the premium on small change, but the people are finding out about the matter, and offering dollar bills for payment of fares. The premium charged by brokers ranges from 3 to 5 per cent.

The great steam engine of the Centennial weighs 800 tons; will drive eight miles of shafting; has a fly-wheel thirty feet in diameter and weighing seventy tons; is 1,400 horse power, with a capacity of being forced 2,500 horse power; has two walking beams weighing twenty-two tons each; two forty-inch cylinders, of ten foot stroke, a crank shaft nineteen inches in diameter and twelve feet in length; connecting rods twenty-four feet in length and piston rods four and one quarter inches in diameter.

"Ran Tucker," as the Virinigans

delight to call one of their favorite Congressmen, sometimes indulges in a little "hifalutin" about "the glorious American Union" as well as other men. Hear him:

"There were no men on the floor more full of purpose—of honest, pious purpose—to make the American Union the greatest and most glorious country on the face of God's earth than were the ex-Confederates; but the increase of power of the Federal government disturbed the political equilibrium, and would bring the government to destruction. Above all, let there be peace—peace among ourselves as the greatest security we have for peace with the world; taking up and echoing the eloquent language of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) the other day, I may say that we have proved by our civil strife one thing, that, though the boys in blue and the boys in gray may have been a match for each other, united in one brotherhood they are more than a match for a world in arms."

And now our "trooly loil" brethren of the Northern persuasion are amusing themselves with praise of Whittier's Centennial Hymn and with abuse of Lanier's Centennial Cantata. Is this because Lanier is a Southern man and Whittier a Northern man; or is it pure accident? If the former, it speaks volumes for the genuineness of the Centennial gush that is now overshadowing the land.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says: Mr. Whittier's poem is a very feeble performance in the way of a hymn, on a dead level of stagnant mediocrity, without one single redeeming line. This is not strange, for even Tennyson has failed in some of his poems written to order. But for flabby, tepid prosiness, we consider Mr. Whittier's centennial hymn will hardly be excelled.

The New York *Sun* persists that religion will form an important issue in the coming campaign. It says: "If it has been supposed anywhere that the great demonstration of hostility to the Catholic Church, of which President Grant sounded the keynote in his famous speech at Des Moines, has been abandoned or relaxed, the supposition is entirely mistaken. It is evident that the attempt to justify the whole Republican party with this hostility is now to be urged more vigorously than ever, and one of the conspicuous reasons for so doing is to divert public attention from the almost incredible corruption of the present government."

The Richmond *Dispatch* says: "We are afraid of the October elections—not of the August election in North Carolina; this will result in our favor." "Jupiter nods sometimes" or words to that effect. Our wide awake Richmond cotemporary forgets that the August election this year in North Carolina does not take place until November. We plead guilty to the "bull" in advance.

At a Convention of the people of Orange county, held in Hillsboro Saturday, John W. Graham was nominated for the Senate, and John King Hughes and C. E. Parish for the House of Representatives.

Tribute of Respect.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

At a meeting held in the town of Salisbury by the members of the bar for the purpose of paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the late Hon. Burton Craige, the Hon. J. H. Wilson of Charlotte, was called to the chair and Chas. Price, Esq., of Mocksville requested to act as secretary.

Upon taking the chair Mr. Wilson proceeded in an impressive manner to speak to the memory of the late deceased.

On motion a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Blackman, Clement and Bailey, was appointed to draft resolutions, to-wit:

WHEREAS, The Hon. Burton Craige, a distinguished Carolinian, and for nearly his whole manhood, a member of this Bar, has since the last term of this court departed this life, and whereas, it is the mournful pleasure of this Bar to pass a tribute to the memory of the deceased, therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sentiment of this Bar, that in the death of our distinguished brother, we have lost one of its brightest monuments, his family a fond and devoted husband and father, an honest man, a fearless defender of right and opponent of injustice in every shape, a ripe scholar, a cultivated gentleman, and a sincere patriot.

Resolved, That the many manly traits of character possessed by the deceased, his uniform frankness, earnestness and affability, his varied accomplishments and extensive learning, greatly endeared him to us in life, and will ever prove a fond source of pleasure to us in recalling our associations with him.

Resolved, That his family have our sincerest condolences in this bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his widow, and proceedings of this meeting be furnished to the *Watchman*, with a request for publication.

Messrs. Bailey and Blackmer spoke in feeling and eloquent terms of the late deceased. The resolutions, on motion of Major Kerr, were adopted.

The solicitor, on motion, was instructed to present these resolutions to the court, with a request that they be entered upon its record.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

J. H. WILSON, Secretary.

CAS. PRICE, Secretary.

May 4th, 1876.

On the meeting of the court the solicitor presented the resolutions of the meeting, to which his Honor Judge Cloud responded in a feeling manner, and ordered them to be entered of record.

The Hot Springs Reservation.

The bill introduced by Senator Dorsey on Friday in regard to the Arkansas Hot Springs Reservation proposes to repeal the act of 1832 authorising the Governor of Arkansas to lease the said springs and provides for the future disposition of the reservation by means of a Board of Commissioners, to consist of the Register and Receiver of the Little Rock Land Office, together with three disinterested persons not citizens of the State of Arkansas, who are to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. These Commissioners are to set aside as a government reservation all the springs and the land one mile above and below them for the equal use of all the people of the United States, and also several tracts of land for parks, and also one as a site for a government hospital or asylum. The Commissioners are also charged with the duty of appraising the value of all the subdivisions of the present reservation which are claimed by possessory rights, and the value of the improvement of such parcels as may be reserved by the government under the provisions of this bill. The bona fide occupants are to be entitled to purchase their respective tracts at the appraised prices, or, failing in this, the lands will be sold after advertisement to the highest bidder at prices not less than the Commissioners' valuation.

Why the Republican Party Must be Destroyed.

From the New York Sun

It seems almost impossible to find a sound spot in Grant's Administration. In every department and branch of the public service, rottenness is found wherever the searching probe of investigation is applied; and yet the discoveries thus far made are in a great measure due to accident and to the reckless habits of officials, who, from long immunity and consciousness of power, exposed themselves to detection.

The late Secretary of War is impeached; the Secretary of the Navy is likely to experience the same infliction; the Interior Department is honeycombed with jobbery in the Indian Bureau, the Land Office, the Pension Office, and the Patent Office; the Post-office Department is stuffed with straw bids and collusive contracts; the Treasury under Boutwell and Richardson was a mass of false entries, forced balances, over-issues and deceptive book keeping; the Department of Justice has been a political machine for persecuting opponents of Grant-ism, swindling the Treasury, and enriching the worst class of scoundrels that ever disgraced the American name; and the State Department has been used to betray American policy and to furnish enormous fees for the Secretary's son-in-law.

It was quite natural with a President who worships the golden calf, and with a Cabinet made up of subservient clerks who were glad to register his edicts, that rings should have been organized to control the political power of the administration. The Babcocks, Shepherds, Kilbourns, McDonalds, Joyces, and that crew, formed the kitchen cabinet, surrounded Grant socially and almost captured the government. They had access to all the secrets, suppressed what they pleased and crushed out opposition. In Congress the voice of the minority was stifled by Blaine, who as Speaker was a despot. He had two motives to guide him, first his own success, and secondly the success of the party. Though the two were combined, he made the second always subservient to the first. The Senate was governed by a few leaders, whose rule of action was to give a clean bill of health to every infected partisan like Pomeroy, and to whitewash every subject of investigation like the sale of arms to France, or the Leet and Stocking monopoly.

Thus the government has been run as a close corporation, in the exclusive interest of officeholders, rings, contractors and rascals. The greater the thief the more recognized his position. Grant set the example of being a guest of Boss Shepherd, and drove through the streets of the capital with McDonald by his side, who is now philosophizing over human vanities in the cell of a penitentiary. Grant knew him to be a thief, for his friend Ford had told him so; but that fact made no difference; as McDonald said, the goose hung altitudinem.

The chiefs who were highest in favor with Grant and his Senate at Washington planned the conspiracy by which the Freedman's Bank was plundered of nearly all its deposits, and the poor negroes were cheated out of their hard earnings. Henry D. Cooke, Gen. O. O. Howard, Hallett Kilbourn, John O. Evans, Lewis Clephane, Boss Shepherd, W. S. Huntington, George W Stickney, J. W. Alvork, and other familiar ring names, stripped this institution of millions and left as "securities" Seneca stone scrip and other trash in which Grant was a large stockholder without having paid a dime for his shares. The conspiracy to rob the bank by these knaves, fully illuminated by the Sun years ago, is now plain to every eye, and every one concerned in it ought to be indicted. The books are mutilated, the accounts are purposely confused, and there is every token of a deliberate plan to steal the money, in which the officers and trustees of the bank were implicated. It is wholly impossible that there could have been any honest supervision or any desire to protect the unfortunate depositors, in presence of the debris which is left as the proof of organized robbery.

The government printing office has turned out to be noth